





## Editors Discuss U.S. Attitude Towards Conduct of War, Urge Unity of Purpose

American newspaper editors, their finger on the pulse of public sentiment, turn momentarily in the following editorials from discussions and analyses of military trends and activities, to take cognizance of the necessity for accelerated production, to complain about complacency, to discuss presentation of news to the public, and to in other ways generally report the impression World War II has made upon the American public.

Commenting only several days before President Roosevelt last week promised offensive action, the Charlotte, N. C., *Observer* stresses, "This war will never be won by taking it, in 'gallantly' cowering under the blows of a barbarous enemy or in counting the 'heroic dead' children, women and aged persons or, for the matter, the young and strong. We want no blasted Londons and Plymouths to boast about, no obliterated Coventrys, no shattered coast cities. If there is blasting to be done we should do it. The sooner everybody, including armed forces and civilians, politicians and statesmen make up their minds to dish it out the less there will be necessity for taking it."

Says the Trenton, N. J., *Gazette*, "There is still among the 132,000,000 Americans entirely too much bickering and squabbling, too much carping criticism, entirely too much determined insistence upon individual rights and privileges, too much striving for personal power and glory, and too little self-effacement and self-sacrifice and willingness to struggle along and do a good job in an humble way, without reward or recognition." Then in words of prophecy, the *Gazette* says, "Eventually, we will be compelled to make some sacrifices of democratic principles and practices, just as Lincoln did in the crisis of his own day. As a leader of a nation in arms," the *Gazette* points out, "Lincoln was quite frankly a dictator. He made everything subservient to the winning of the war. A lover of democracy, he nevertheless did suppress civil liberties. He did not hesitate to override the Constitution when he found it expedient to do so."

Yet, how unlike this is the comment of the Detroit, Mich., *Free Press* which asserts that the President should "welcome sound and constructive criticism, as did his predecessor as war President, Woodrow Wilson, who in the darkest days of the World War said: 'We do not need less criticism in time of war, but more. It is to be hoped that criticism will be constructive, but better unfair attack than autocratic

suppression. Pledging that it will not remain mute in war matters in which it thinks criticism should be made, the *Free Press* concludes, "We know of no higher purpose or greater duty. In this we can repeat the words of Carl Schurz in the time of Lincoln: 'Our country, right or wrong! When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right.'"

Criticism of public officials is made by the Kennebec *Journal*, Augusta, Me., which states, "Washington is not taking the war seriously enough to give the country the confidence in its leadership it must have to win. It's useless to keep crying we can lose the war when there is so much evidence that official Washington is so little concerned as to be actually subordinating war work to peace time pursuits. Public morale cannot," says the *Journal*, "be maintained with dancing girls when sacrifices by citizens are not matched by those of their political leaders, as they have not been thus far." To this, the Saginaw, Mich., *News* adds, "Of course, complacency is to be guarded against—just as government spokesmen have said. But the weight of responsible example rests on Washington." Still further, the York, Pa., *Gazette* candidly states, "It is high time that we get down to the business of winning the war and of concentrating on that to the exclusion of everything else. For if we lose the war nothing else will matter."

"The one thing that bothers the American people most right now—and they are rightfully bothered we think," says the Wall Street, N. Y., *Journal*, "is the feeling that they are not being taken into partnership in this war effort. There are too many people telling them what to do without telling them why they should do it. There is almost no one who is voicing appreciation of what they do. And above all they think they have a right to know a good deal more about what is going on."

Commenting on the recent resignation of Miss Mayris Chaney from her position in the Office of Civilian Defense, the New York City *World-Telegram* says, "A Chaney incident was needed to stir public sentiment about a thing the public could easily understand—that you can't put out a fire with a boondoggle. No ponderous problem in military tactics was involved; no strategic secrets that might give comfort to the enemy; no intricate maze of fiscal procedure—just something that John Q. Public where he lived, in his common sense."

### Foreign War Organization

In view of the War Department reorganization announced this week, it is interesting to note the organizational set-ups that have been created by various countries now engaged in war.

What many military officials term the key to the many successes of the German Army lies in its highly centralized command system. Germany has no distinct War or Navy Departments as has the United States. The outstanding characteristic of German military operations in the present war has been the remarkable co-ordination of the three sister services, namely, Army, Navy, Air Force, into united commands for definite tasks. These three services do not cooperate in a campaign—rather their operations are co-ordinated by a special agency, the High Command of the Armed Forces (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht).

There is but one true arm of the service in Germany—the armed force. Hitler is the director of this force and he has associated himself with competent military, naval, and air force staffs for its direction. In all German military operations, Army, Navy and Air Force are employed as a single unit under a single commander who is appointed by Hitler personally. The commander may come from either the army, navy, or air force, according to Hitler's whim of the moment. The single unit forces are known as "task forces" similar to the task forces of the United States. The commander of this task force, which is made up of air, army, or navy units that are picked for the particular objective at hand is not responsible to the commander of the "administrative" branches (the army, navy or air force), but only to the Grand General Staff which exercises complete authority under Hitler.

### British War Office

To the farthest extreme of all large nations in the decentralization of command is the British where supreme army command is vested in the War Council whose nearest, though not exact, American counterpart is the War Department General Staff. The Secretary of State for War serves as its president, the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War holds the office of vice-president; and its secretary is the permanent Under Secretary of State for War. In addition the following members compose the rest of the staff: Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Adjutant-General of the Forces, Quartermaster General of the Forces, and Financial Secretary of the War Office.

The Prime Minister holds a position comparable to our President. Directly under the Prime Minister fall the counterpart of our War and Navy Depart-

ments—the Admiralty and the War Office; and the counterparts of our Air Force and Army branches—the Air Ministry and Office of the Minister of Supply.

Each office represented on the War Council is made up of subordinate directorates as follows:

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff whose duties carry certain attributes of the American Chief of Staff and other attributes resembling the Chief of GHQ, although generally he is coordinate with the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General. He is assisted by a Vice-Chief, and the Staff is divided into the following directorates: Directorate of Military Operations and Intelligence, Directorate of Staff Duties (War Organization and Staff Training), Directorate of Military Training.

In addition to the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, there are the following offices: Adjutant General to the Forces, Quartermaster General to the Forces, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for War.

### Russian War Set-Up

The operation of the high command and the General Staff of the U. S. S. R. is characterized by three factors; authority through personal prestige as well as law (e.g., Stalin); extreme duplication of personnel in key position (e.g., one commander in major sector of the front is simultaneously Vice-Chairman of the Sovnarkom, and Chairman of the National Defense Committee); and fluid, temporary organizations for specific purposes. The available data indicate an extreme duplication of command responsibility and an unusual concentration of authority.

In general, ultimate authority is constitutionally vested in the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R. and its interim agency, the Presidium. This Soviet appoints the Commissar for Defense and the Commissars for other defense departments of equivalent rank (e.g., Navy, Aviation Industry, Shipbuilding Industry, etc.). Recently, all defense authority has been consolidated in a Supreme Council for the Army, with thirteen members, including Stalin. It examines and decides all major military questions, covering for example, mobilization, distribution of troops, policies as to personnel procurement, supply, and the like. In actuality, though not in name, it is an all-powerful Supreme General Staff. Normally, however, all military affairs are directed by the Commissar for Defense, with the help of six Assistant Commissars, two of them Political and four Army officers. Directly under the Commissar are the General Staff and 18 administrations (Arms and Services),

not all of which are of parallel importance, since they range from the Air Forces Recreation. The function of the Chief of Staff and the General Staff are theoretically advisory, but in many instances they actually operate as General Headquarters, exercising control over the tactical air and ground units by authority of the Defense Commissar. The General Staff includes the Chief, a Deputy Chief, a Political Commissar, and eight branches, namely: operations, organization and training, communications, intelligence, fuels, mobilization, supplies, and topography and mapping.

### Italian General Staff

The king theoretically is head of the Italian Armed Forces. Mussolini actually is head, being Minister of War, Air and Navy. Directly under Mussolini is the Supreme General Staff which has the widest possible authority, being responsible for the military organization as a whole. The chiefs of the army, navy and air force general staffs receive their instructions and orders from that body. That body advises the Duce on allocation of funds, submits general war plans to the Duce after consultations with the three chiefs of staff; and transmits instructions.

The office of the chief of the supreme general staff was established on 27 June 1941 in a belated effort to coordinate the armed services. Lack of such coordination had much to do with the Italian disasters of 1940-41.

The position of Deputy Chief of the Supreme General Staff was abolished in 1941. There is, however, an Assistant Chief of Supreme General Staff who substitutes for the Chief in illness or other emergency. The Supreme General Staff is no longer an advisory body. Its chief is the supreme commander of the armed forces. The Minister of War is actually administered by the Under-Secretary of State for War. The Army Council (Minister of War, Army Chief of Staff, and various generals) advises ministers during peace but ceases to act on mobilization. The Italian General Staff Corps in peacetime totals 206 officers in grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel. The present strength of the General Staff Corps is not known.

### Japanese War Office

In Japan, the set-up of the agency which compares to War Departments, or War Offices of other countries is hidden behind a thick veil of secrecy. The principal points, however, on which the Japanese system differs from ours is roughly as follows:

(1) The Chief of the General Staff, Minister of War and the two Inspectors General are on an equal standing with respect to each other; independent of the

Civil Government; responsible only to the Emperor; and have immediate access to him without having to go through the Premier.

(2) The Diet has no control over the Army, not even budgetary. If any budget fails to pass, the previous one becomes again effective.

(3) The Minister of War is a lieutenant general or general of the active list—not a civilian, as is the case in virtually every other country of the world.

(4) The Army, by refusing to appoint a Minister of War, can prevent the formation of a cabinet.

(5) The Air Corps has its own Inspector General.

### RCA Annual Report

The twenty-second annual report of the Radio Corporation of America for the year 1941, released this week by Col. David Sarnoff, President of RCA, shows, after all deductions, a net profit of \$10,192,716, an increase of \$1,079,560 or 12% over 1940. After payment of all preferred dividends, earnings applicable to the Common stock were equivalent to 50.2 cents per share, compared with 42.5 cents per share for 1940.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$158,695,722 in 1941, compared with \$121,439,507 in 1940, an increase of \$37,256,215.

Operations for 1941 compared with 1940 show an increase in gross income of 31%, an increase in net profit of 12%, and an increase in the number of persons employed of 20%.

Provision for Federal income taxes was \$16,373,600, an increase of \$12,128,302 or 285% over the preceding year. These taxes were equivalent, in 1941, to \$1.18 per share on the outstanding Common stock, compared with 31 cents in 1940.

### Enemy Ships Sunk or Damaged

The following figures are based entirely upon U. S. Official communiques complete to and including War Department Communique No. 136 and Navy Department Communique No. 50. Sinkings or ships damaged as announced by various U. S. task forces, unless included in the official communiques are not included. More vessels were damaged than is shown by the figures; the additional number however is vague, merely being announced as "others."

	Sunk	Probably Sunk	Damaged
Navy ....	53	11	5
Army ....	25	7	27
Marines ..	7	0	0
Total ...	85	18	32



## Service Pay Legislation

(Continued from First Page)

fiction that the public are not favorable to increases in salaries of civilian or military officials in the Government service during the war emergency.

"I do feel, however, that there should be an increase in pay of all noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who are receiving less than \$100 per month. There is a general feeling throughout the country that the pay of the rank and file of the enlisted men in the Navy and Army is completely out of keel with the pay received by youth of the same age who are employed in defense production establishments, and that an effort ought to be made to lessen this wide, and in some respects, indefensible disparity. I am enclosing a memorandum which expresses my views. You will note that this memorandum shows that I favor slight increases in pay grades 1(a), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7."

In his memorandum Senator Walsh proposed increase of pay of seventh grade from \$30 to \$42 (same as S. 2025); of sixth grade from present \$36 to \$48 (same as S. 2025); of fifth grade from present \$54 to \$60 (same as S. 2025); of fourth grade from present \$60 to \$78 (same as S. 2025); of third grade from present \$72 to \$90 (S. 2025 proposes \$96); of second grade from present \$84 to \$100 (S. 2025 proposes \$114); of first grade (acting appointment) from present \$99 to \$105 (S. 2025 proposes \$126). Senator Walsh would leave first grade pay at present \$126, whereas S. 2025 proposes \$138 for this grade.

Senator Walsh's letter continues: "If any increase in the pay of officers of the Navy should be made at this time it should be confined to the two lower grades, namely, ensigns and lieutenants junior grade and the corresponding ranks in the Army. In view of the very poor pay allotment to the enlisted men, among whom are citizens who have made great monetary sacrifices and who are as well educated as Army and Navy officers in the lower ranks, I do not recommend any increases at the present time."

"Ensigns in the Navy with dependents receive an average of \$2,190 per year. This is net, and is received by young ensigns whose average age is perhaps between 22 and 25 years. It seems to me that this net wage is comparable with that of young men in general during these ages who are engaged in other professions such as the teaching profession, or the dental, medical or legal professions. Indeed, a young man does not begin to earn any money in the medical profession until he is much older. Of course, in all professions, there are some exceptionally talented persons who could earn much more, but man for man, I doubt very much if their net wages would be in advance of approximately \$2,200. After a young man in the Navy reaches from 25 to 28 years of age, he is promoted and receives a net wage of \$3,258. I submit the same reason in connection with this salary, as presented in the case of ensigns. Officers are promoted to the rank of lieutenant at the age of 29 to 32; serve in this grade 7 years and receive on the average of \$4,158 per year. Here again, I submit that man for man, a comparison would show the naval officer to be much better off than the professional man in private life."

"It must be borne in mind that the young men in the Naval and Military Academies are educated without expense to themselves or their families and are actually given enough to pay for their uniforms, laundry, subsistence, and all incidental expenses. The last figure I recall showed it cost the Government about \$15,000 to educate a young man for 4 years in these academies."

"Furthermore, the professional man in private life does not receive the benefits of sick leave, free medical attention for himself and family, 30 days' vacation per year, retirement privileges in case of disability or retirement provisions after a given number of years of service. And even when found unsuited and incompetent, they are given retirement pay if they have been 21 years in the service and those with less than 21 years of service are given 1 or 2 years' pay when discharged."

"In addition to the above-named recommendations, I favor the enactment of legislation which is generally agreed upon and may be enacted into law shortly—that the base pay of any enlisted men or warrant officers in the land, air and naval forces of the United States shall be increased by 20 per cent, and the base pay of any commissioned officer in such forces shall be increased by 10 per cent for any period of service by him in the Philippines, Midway or Hawaiian Islands or in any place outside of the United States which is not a part of its territories or possessions."

"Briefly stated, these are my views. If your subcommittee's views are in accord

with mine, you could, of course, apply these proposals to increase the pay of men in the lower brackets to the Army and the Coast Guard."

Chairman Reynolds of the Senate Military Affairs Committee expressed his enthusiastic support of the bill as reported by the subcommittee, and announced that he would take the measure before the committee at its scheduled meeting for 6 March. If the committee approves the measure, he said, he will seek early action by the Senate.

Legal counsel of the Senate is now working over details of the new version of the bill. It is not expected that this will be ready in time for the meeting, but general principles can be discussed and disposed of, and the way cleared for discussion of details of the bill when the amended version is ready.

"I am for it," declared Senator Reynolds of S. 2025. "If we can afford to finance all the armies of the world, I want to give our own boys what they should have."

Meanwhile, Senator Gurney, of S. Dak., a member of the pay subcommittee who attended all of its meetings, said that his approval of the bill was "tentative" only. He said that he favored increases in pay of privates and second lieutenants, but pointed to the cost of the bill, and declared, "Certainly, however, if you look at the taxpayers' pocketbook, there is more of an increase here than is justified."

### Mr. Patman Urges Raise

From the other side of the Capitol this week came support for increased service pay. Representative Patman, of Texas, expressing his opposition to the many bills proposing free National Service Life Insurance for men in the service, said, "Certainly they should be given free insurance before property is given free insurance, there is no question about that, but I doubt the wisdom of soldiers being given free insurance. Why give soldiers insurance who do not need it and who do not want it?"

"If you want to raise their pay," he countered, "I am in favor of that. The \$21 man is receiving too little for his services and he should be raised."

"To whom would some of our soldiers leave their insurance?" Mr. Patman asked, pointing to World War experiences where company officers put pressure on men who "needed the insurance" to take such insurance.

"The question of free insurance for soldiers is quite a big one itself," he concluded. "I suggest that instead of considering this question that we should consider increasing the pay of those in the lower pay groups like those receiving \$21 a month, and let them use that money for any purpose they see fit to use it for."

### Changes Proposed by Committee

Following are the changes between present pay scales and those recommended by the Johnson subcommittee:

Pay and allowances of officers as a whole would not be changed, except that pay of temporary grade is to be written into permanent law.

Pay of brigadier generals and rear admirals (lower half) will be increased by \$378 a year. This is granted as a result of increasing the limitation on total pay and allowances of these officers from \$7,500 to \$8,000 a year. Officers of such grades actually would receive \$6,000 pay, \$1,440 rental and \$438 subsistence, a total of \$7,878, if it were not for present limitations. Raising the limitation will permit the additional \$378 to be paid.

For second lieutenants and ensigns, two steps have been taken. Base pay of this grade is increased from \$1,500 to \$1,800—the amount recommended by S. 2025 as introduced—and the allowances now payable to first pay period officers with dependents after five years' service, will be paid to such officers on initial entrance into the grade, if they have dependents. This provision will take care of the many married men who receive appointments as second lieutenants through the National Guard, the officer candidate schools, etc. Under the committee proposal the pay and allowances of second lieutenants without dependents will be increased from the present \$2,190 to \$2,490. Pay and allowances of second lieutenants with dependents will be increased from \$2,190 to \$2,958, divided as

follows: Pay, \$1,800; rent, \$720; subsistence, \$438.

No changes at all are contemplated for warrant officers and nurses.

For enlisted men, the increases embodied in S. 2025 as introduced will be recommended. The following table shows how this will affect service men. Column I shows pay scales as provided in permanent law, Column II shows scales set up in the Selective Service Act and now in force, Column III shows present temporary scales with the \$10 bonus for service in excess of 12 months, and Column IV shows the scales recommended by the subcommittee:

Grade	I	II	III	IV
1	\$126	\$126	\$136	\$138
2	84	84	94	114
3	72	72	82	96
4	54	60	70	78
5	42	54	64	60
6	30	36	46	48
7	21	30	40	42

A comparison of Table III, which are the amounts men now are receiving, with table IV, reveals that the increases granted are small in most grades. However, in the aggregate they amount to many millions of dollars. Moreover, it must be remembered that they represent considerable increases over the permanent scales, which are shown in Column I. Unless S. 2025 or similar legislation is enacted, when the emergency is over, men will revert to the scales shown in Column I.

The subcommittee recommend that the present system of longevity be retained. This permits a maximum of 25 per cent over base pay after 16 years' service (after 20 years in peacetime).

It was not stated whether or not the provision in S. 2025 abolishing the \$15.75 in allowances for retired personnel will be retained. The framers of the bill had intended that the officer system of longevity would give men retiring after 30 years' service considerably more money than at present, even with the \$15.75 omitted. However, since the present system of longevity is to be retained, many retired men will suffer decreases in pay unless the \$15.75 is retained.

The following table, showing (I) the present retired pay of enlisted men with 16 years' service, including \$15.75 allowance, and (II) the proposed retired rates, including increases in base pay, but omitting \$15.75 allowance, will illustrate the effect of the law if the allowance is not retained:

Grade	I	II
1	\$133.87	\$129.36
2	94.50	106.88
3	83.25	90.00
4	72.00	72.75
5	66.37	56.25
6	49.50	45.00
7	43.87	39.38

Saving clauses in the bill protect all personnel from suffering any reductions from the pay and allowances they receive as of the time of enactment of the bill. This would, in the case above, probably be construed to protect the right of a person now a master sergeant to retire at \$133.87 instead of \$129.36, but it probably would not be construed to entitle a person now a technical sergeant, but promoted to master sergeant after the bill is passed, to more than \$129.36.

Similarly the saving clause will protect all persons now corporals in their \$64 monthly pay, but persons promoted to corporal after the act is passed would receive \$60 instead of \$64. The grade of corporal is the only grade in which there is a reduction under S. 2025, and it must be emphasized again that no person receiving \$64 when the act is passed would suffer a cut in pay.

### Analysis of S. 2025 as Introduced

Following is a comparison of S. 2025, as introduced, with present law:

An analysis of actual effects of the bill on selected groups of service personnel by Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado.

General notes: (1) Officers tables, except for two lowest grades, are based on officers with dependents only.

(2) Officers do not draw rental allowance if furnished adequate quarters for themselves and dependents by Government.

(3) Present subsistence figures are based on 365-day year. Monthly figures are based on 30-day month. The figures for subsistence in S. 2025, for ease in calculating, are based on twelve 30-day months. Actually in each case subsistence figures shown for S. 2025 should be a few dollars higher, based on 365

days instead of 360 days.

### I. Commissioned Officers

1. Major generals (rear admirals (upper half))—

	Present	S. 2025
Pay .....	\$8,000	\$8,400
Rental allowance .....	1,440	1,440
Subsistence .....	438	504
Total .....	9,878	10,344
Limited to .....	9,700	—9,700

Increase (6.6+ per cent increase) .....

2. Brigadier generals (rear admirals (lower half))—

	Present	S. 2025
Pay .....	\$6,000	\$7,250
Rental allowance .....	1,440	1,440
Subsistence .....	438	504
Total .....	7,878	9,194
Limited to .....	7,500*	—7,500

Increase (22.58+ per cent increase) .....

\*But as reported increases limitation to \$8,000, permitting \$378 increase.

3. Colonels (captains)—

(Note.—Three groups are studied below—colonels with more than 30 years' service; colonels with more than 27 and less than 30 years' service, and colonels with more than 24 and less than 27 years' service. (Last group under present law falls in fifth instead of sixth pay period. S. 2025 places officers in pay period of rank, and would advance colonels with less than 26 years' service to sixth period.)

It is believed most colonels (captains) fall into one of these three groups, since Regulars do not enter permanent grade of colonel until 28 years' service. Captains have somewhat less service when they enter that grade. Temporary regular colonels, National Guard, and Reserve colonels probably fall into the lower service groups also.)

(a) After 30 years' service (sixth pay period):

	Present	S. 2025
Pay, base .....	\$4,000	\$4,200
Longevity (add 50 per cent) .....	2,000	2,100
Rental allowance .....	1,440	1,440
Subsistence allowance .....	438	504
Total .....	7,878	8,244
Limited to .....	7,200	—7,200

Increase (14.5 per cent) .....

(b) After 27 years' service (sixth pay period):

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay .....	\$4,000	\$4,200
Longevity (add 45 per cent) .....	1,800	1,800
Rental allowance .....	1,440	1,440
Subsistence .....	438	504
Total .....	7,678	8,034
Limited to .....	7,200	—7,200

Increase (11.6 per cent) .....

(c) After 24 years' service (less than 26 years' service in fifth period):

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay .....	\$3,500	\$4,200
Longevity (add 40 per cent) .....	1,400	1,080
Rental allowance .....	1,440	1,440
Subsistence .....	438	504
Total .....	6,967	7,824
Limited to .....	6,967	—6,967

Increase (11.8+ per cent) .....

(Note.—This discrepancy does not apply in time of war. A colonel regardless of length of service receives pay of sixth pay period. Therefore, pay of colonels 24 to 26 years' service is \$4,000, plus 40 per cent longevity, and is correspondingly greater than \$6,967.)

4. Lieutenant colonels (commanders)—

(Note.—Here, too, three groups are studied below—lieutenant colonels with more than 27 and less than 30 years' service; with more than 24 and less than 27 years' service and more than 21 and less than 24 years' service. Some few lieutenant colonels probably have more than 30 years' service and advance to sixth pay period, but this situation soon will correct itself. Average major advances to lieutenant colonel after 23 years' service, so most of Regular Army lieutenant colonels will be found in 24- to 30-year group. Temporary lieutenant colonels probably will be found in the 21- to 24-year group; some will have even less service.)

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# THE UNITED STATES ARMY



## Observe USMA Anniversary

Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, USA-Ret., President of the Association of Graduates, United States Military Academy, has announced that, in celebration of the 140th anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy, the Blue Network will broadcast on 14 Mar. 1942, from 10:30 to 11:00 p.m., Eastern War Time, a program sponsored by the Association of Graduates.

The feature of the program will be a tribute to General Douglas MacArthur; the theme will be the West Point Motto, *Duty, Honor, Country*. General McCoy, and Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the Military Academy, will speak. Col. Clayton E. Wheat, Professor of English at the Military Academy, will deliver his famous Cadet Prayer. The Cadet Choir and the United States Military Academy Band will supply the music.

Short wave rebroadcasts (both on Sunday, 15 March): WRCA, New York City (15,150 kc., 19.8 m.), from 1:15-1:45 p.m. Eastern WT; KGEI (7250 kc.), San Francisco, Cal., from 2:30-3:00 a.m. Pacific WT.

## Jewish Chaplains on Radio

Four Army chaplains of Jewish faith will discuss the significance to the war effort of religious guidance in the armed forces on four successive national broadcasts, starting 7 March, on the Saturday evening "Message of Israel Hour" over the Blue Network.

The broadcast series is sponsored jointly by the Army and Navy Committee of the National Jewish Welfare Board and the United Jewish Layman's Committee, the regular sponsoring organization of the "Message of Israel's" program.

Chaplain Max A. Braude of Ft. Knox will open the series, on Saturday, 7 March, at 7:30 P.M. He will be introduced by Frank L. Well, president of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Chaplain Aryeh Lev, of the Chief of Chaplains office, will appear at the microphone on the following week, 14 March. Walter Rothschild, the chairman of the Board's Army and Navy Committee, also will speak at this time.

Chaplain Bernard Segal of Ft. Dix will deliver a talk on 21 March, sharing the microphone with Milton Weill, secretary of the Metropolitan Section of the Jewish Welfare Board.

The last broadcast of the series, on 28 March, will bring Chaplain Norman M. Goldburg to the air, speaking from California, where he is on active duty at San Jose. Col. Jesse C. Colman, chairman of the Eighth Corps Area Army and Navy Committee of the Jewish Welfare Board, will participate on this final program.

## Named Commander

The War Department reported this week that Brig. Gen. C. P. Hall has been named commanding officer of the newly organized 93rd Division, a colored unit.

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## Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

coordination and cohesion between arms, speed and concentrated fire-power.

Accordingly, every Armored Division is a small compact army in itself, in that it is made up of reconnaissance and tank units, artillery, engineers, signal corps, infantry, quartermaster, and medical detachments, all of which are completely motorized and synchronized to a speed which is truly incredible. A total of about 5,300 vehicles of all types are required for each division.

When the Armored Force was founded, all tanks and mechanized cavalry units were assembled and made available to it. But thousands of additional vehicles were necessary. Therefore American industry was given a major assignment to provide equipment for this new panzer force.

To operate these tanks, armored cars, and thousands of vehicles in the new form of warfare, thousands of soldier-specialists were needed. In the old tank units and mechanized cavalry, the Army had hundreds of specialists. But these were far insufficient to meet the needs of the new Armored Force, so a special school—the largest, most complete and most efficient trade school in the world—was brought into being at Ft. Knox, Ky. This school is now operating two shifts a day and is turning out trained tank mechanics, radio electricians, radio operators, automotive mechanics, motorcycle mechanics and riders, tank personnel and scores of other specialists at the rate of about 26,000 a year.

The present-day Armored Division, at full complement, is composed of 13,639 officers and men. The total armament and equipment of the division includes: 4,464 pistols, 7,805 carbines, 1,626 rifles, 3,187 machine guns, 3,010 machine and submachine guns (.45 and .50 caliber), 57 60-mm mortars, 27 81-mm mortars, 584 37-mm antitank and tank guns, 42 75-mm howitzers (self propelled), 54 105-mm howitzers (self propelled), 40 scout cars, 601 half-track trucks, 27 81-mm mortar carriers, 158 light tanks, 232 medium tanks, 2,858 trucks, 369 trailers, 204 motorcycles, 40 ambulances, 16 passenger cars, 22 boats, four tractors, four bridges, two cranes, and 668 ¼-ton "peeps."

There are five principal elements to an armored division. They are: command, reconnaissance, striking power, support and supply. The command is located in a streamlined division headquarters which can work under extreme pressure in its staff vehicles while the outfit is pounding to battle position.

For reconnaissance purposes, the armored division has at its disposal three fast-moving reconnaissance companies of 22 armored scout cars each, one company of light tanks, and other fast, rugged equipment designed to speed over the most difficult terrain. This scouting element roams far afield in front of the advancing division in quest of military information. Sometimes it may work as much as 150 miles ahead of the main body, but is in constant radio communication with it.

The tank regiments are the striking arm of the armored division. Recently the Armored Force has been reorganized

to include two combat commands, each of which is capable of sustained individual action. Details of this new organization, which was formed just before the war, are not available for publication. In addition to the fighting and reconnaissance arms, the support and supply elements are important components of the division. These consist of engineers, field artillery, motorized infantry, heavy weapons companies, quartermaster battalions, ordnance battalions, medical and signal elements.

Already elements of our Armored Force are in action against the enemy. General Douglas MacArthur on besieged Bataan Peninsula has been using tanks and armored elements to thwart the Japanese invaders. In every action this small force has given a good account of itself, and as the war progresses experts predict that it will be the Armored Force that will provide the offensive penetrations through which our main armies can fight on to final victory.

## 85 Army W. O.'s Promoted

The War Department has announced promotion of 85 warrant officers (junior grade) to temporary rank of chief warrant officer.

As previously announced in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL these appointments were made from among the 115 warrant officers (Jg) who had three or more years' service, and were based on recommendations of their commanding officers.

Those promoted temporarily were:

Charles H. Hipp	Ward Pendley
Delbert Blandford	Axel Bishop
William H. Pratt	John Stewart
Edward C. Bockhaus	James A. Lee, sr.
Mack Evans	Edward B. Winn
Frank L. Bowen	Frank G. Billker
Henry C. Wathen	Harry V. Kennedy
W. W. Herndon	Czerna C. Laffer
John N. Wolfe	John Clarke
William J. Staples	James C. Moore
William H. Boettger	Mark Franulo

Horace E. Nichols  
Ezra F. Nendell  
Joseph J. Wilson  
Leon Wright  
Daniel W. Fraley  
Gustave Pearson  
George B. C. Kuster  
Herbert W. Frawley  
Bernard J. Llewellyn  
Charles Gubach  
Jephtha Thompson  
George Roeder  
Thomas J. Sherlock  
Ernest L. Bigham  
Harry Rose  
Fred Karsten  
Homer S. Felknor  
James F. Morton  
Willard R. Kuhn  
Lewis A. Holford  
Edward C. Hertweck  
Shirley I. Chapman  
Charles Budoff  
Homer J. Grubb  
James E. Bryars  
Lloyd M. Seibert  
David R. Boules  
Alfred P. Gsell  
Nico G. Loupos  
Elbridge B. Bundy  
Charles V. Grier  
Nicholas Frank

Lee E. Alteen  
Harry Schmidt  
James E. Goodwin  
Ethan Wells  
George J. Ryan  
William S. Morley  
William J. Riley  
Fred W. McIlroy  
LeRoy Hefferman  
Charles A. Ross  
Myron O. Bell  
Clarence F. Grice  
Alfred V. Bradley  
John J. Ott, jr.  
Roy Marshall  
Harry B. Quinn  
Ruben St. John  
Sherman Collings  
Joseph M. Laird  
Edell C. Maxwell  
Roy Pugh  
John F. Gerrity  
Raymond H. Myers  
Arthur F. Christman  
Bert A. Boyer  
Duncan L. Lane  
Niels R. Jensen  
Harry M. Kieve  
Marion G. Brashear  
James R. Gerrity  
Lorenzo R. Holmes

## 7th Armored Division

Following by less than a month the organization of the 6th Armored Division, Ft. Knox, Ky., on 15 Feb., a 7th Armored Division of 10,000 officers and men has been organized at Camp Polk, La. Secretary of War Stimson announced this week. Under the command of Brig. Gen. Lindsay McD. Silvester, the new Division will be furnished officers from among those now on duty under the Chief of the Armored Force, from which source will come also the enlisted cadres.

Additional fillers and cadre replacements will be furnished by Replacement Training Centers of the Armored Force and of Arms and Services concerned upon requisition by the Chief of the Armored Force.



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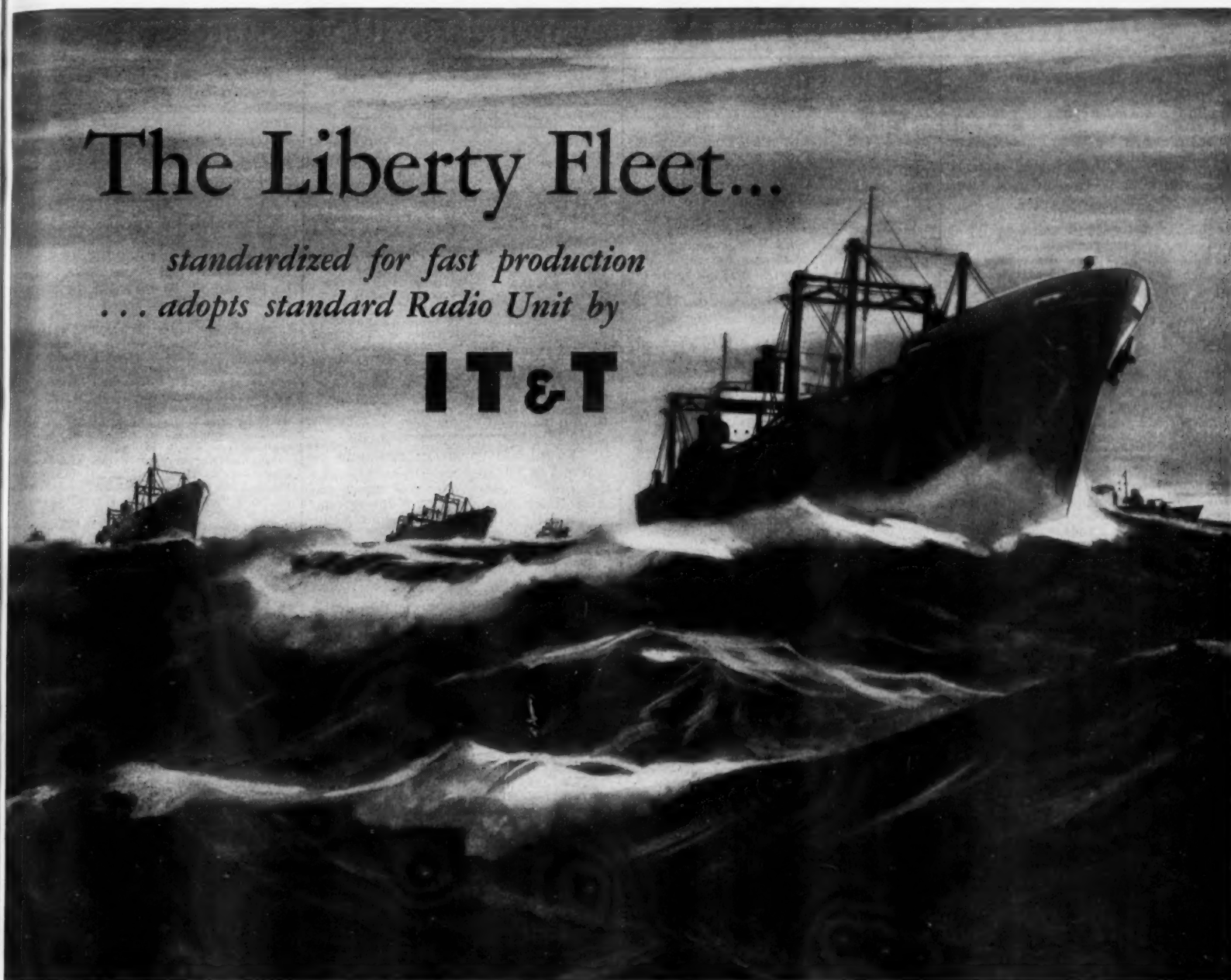
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... adopts standard Radio Unit by*

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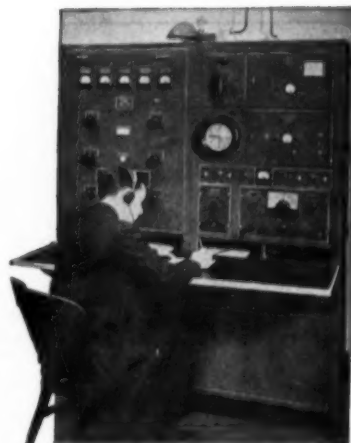
### *New Idea in Marine Radio Design Speeds Installation . . . Saves Space*

Off the ways...and on the way, go America's Liberty Ships...mile after mile of new cargo vessels, stretching off endlessly down the ocean roadway toward America's allies and united victory. And this vast Armada of Liberty's Arsenal is a credit to the shipbuilders' craft.

Every cubic foot has been made to account for itself against the grim demand for precious cargo space. For example, in the radio room, not eight or ten, but *one* compact

marine radio telegraph unit supplies all needed communications facilities.

This all-in-one radio unit makes it possible to do at the factory practically all wiring and other work usually done aboard ship. Installed in one-fifth the time normally required—practically ready to tune in and plug in—it was designed and manufactured for the first 312 Liberty Ships by I. T. & T.'s subsidiary, The Federal Telegraph Company.



*The compact, all-in-one radio unit designed and manufactured for the Maritime Commission by I. T. & T.'s subsidiary, The Federal Telegraph Company.*

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# THE UNITED STATES NAVY and MARINE CORPS

## Marine Uniform Belt

Marine Corps headquarters has issued Circular No. 559 authorizing the cloth belt for optional wear with coats, service, in lieu of the regulation "Sam Browne" belt.

The text of the circular is as follows: "1. A cloth belt is approved for optional wear with coats, service, in lieu of the belt, officer's, model 1935.

"2. The belt will match the coat in color and fabric, 1 1/4 inches in width, equipped with a removable brass-colored 1 1/4-inch tongueless belt buckle, and have a tapered end. The belt will be worn at the waistline of the coat, and the buckle will be centered over the bottom button of the coat when buttoned. The tapered end of the belt will pass through the buckle to the left, will extend not more than 3 inches beyond the buckle, and be held in belt by a cloth keeper 1/2-inch in width. If desired the belt may be sewed down around the waistline of the coat to a point approximately 2 1/2 inches from the front edge of the coat on each side."

## Pilot Induction Centers

Last of four educational institutions to be designated as pilot induction centers are the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., and St. Mary's College, St. Mary's College, Calif., whose selection was announced by Secretary of the Navy Knox this week. The action in selecting these universities completes the initial step in launching a three-month pre-flight training program

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## Navy Retired Officers Promoted

Recommendation for temporary promotion of 71 commanders on the retired list to the rank of captain, and 174 lieutenants on the retired list for temporary advancement to the rank of lieutenant commander was announced by the Navy Department this week, to be effective when the Bureau of Navigation has computed the dates of commissions. The board which recommended these temporary promotions has not completed consideration of retired lieutenant commanders, results of which will be published at a later date, the Navy said. Capt. Ralph A. Koch, USN-Ret., is president of the board whose recommendations for promotions follow:

### To Be Temporary Captains

John M. Ashley	Walter F. Lafrenz
Alfred W. Atkins	George H. Laird
Robert K. Awtry	Dallas C. Lalsure
Ernest J. Blankenship	Howard M. Lammers
Isaac C. Bogart	Robert A. Lavender
Hugh M. Branham	Hugh P. LeClair
Leslie E. Bratton	Frank Loftin
Ernest W. Broadbent	Jabez S. Lowell
Stuart S. Brown	Chauncey A. Lucas
Wilbur J. Carver	Hugh V. McCabe
Lewis B. Causey	F. V. McNair, Jr.
Marshall Collins	Scott B. Macfarlane
Franklin P. Conger	James C. Monfort
Arlie A. Corwin	Joseph A. Murphy
Hartwell C. Davis	Ralph C. Needham
John F. Donelson	Percy W. Northcroft
Delaven B. Downer	James P. Olding
Arthur S. Dysart	Robert R. Paunack
Jay K. Ealer	Frank D. Pryor
Eddie J. Estess	Paul H. Rice
John H. Everson	James B. Rutter
Howard A. Flanagan	James A. Saunders
Simon P. Fullinwider	John M. Schelling
James B. Glennon	David A. Scott
Vernon E. Grant	Leon B. Scott
Robert P. Guiler, Jr.	Arthur W. Sears
Kinchen L. Hill	Henry T. Settle
John C. Hillard	Henry G. Shoner
James P. Conover, Jr.	Charles C. Slayton
Granville B. Hoey	Edmund W. Strother
Charles M. James	Terry B. Thompson
Chester C. Jersey	James C. Van de Carr
Henry R. Keller	Clyde G. West
James L. King	Homer C. Wick
Rufus Kling	Raleigh C. Williams
Selah M. LaBounty	

### To Be Temporary Lt. Comdrs.

John L. Albice	Walter M. Graesser
Claude B. Arney	A. J. Gray, Jr.
Fred B. Avery	Dallas Grover, Jr.
Robert H. Barnes	Olaf J. Gullikson
Farrington L. Barr	Emmette F. Gumm
Harley E. Barrows	Ludwig W. Gunz
Warner W. Bayley	Paul G. Haas
Emanuel C. Beck	Benjamin L. Halley
Charles Bell	Earle V. Hand
William E. Benson	William A. Hardy
Warner K. Bigger	Frank I. Hart
Joseph W. Birk	John A. Hayes
Max I. Black	William S. Hays
George J. Blessing	George C. Hern
Richard McF. Boaz	Leonidas E. Hill, Jr.
Almerlan R. Boileau	Walter F. Hinkelley
Oscar Borgeson	Wilfred J. Holmes
Robert W. Boughter	Roy de S. Horn
Allen V. Bres	Peter F. Hunt
Roger Brooks	Delwyn Hyatt
Arthur Brown	Lowden Jessup, Jr.
Julius A. Burgess	William K. Johnstone
Henry L. Burmann	Stanley A. Jones
Harry St. John Butler	Wiley B. Jones
Walter S. Carrington	John N. Keltly
A. B. Cartwright	Anthony Kennedy, Jr.
Maxwell Cole	John F. Kennedy
John S. Conover	Scott G. Lamb
Gyle D. Conrad	Harry J. Lang
James H. Conyne	Francis W. Laurent
Fleet W. Corwin	William J. McCafferty
Jennings Courts	Elmer "J" McCluen
Floyd S. Crosley	Robert P. McDonald
James R. Dancy	John R. McKean
Joseph B. Danhoff	Clyde H. McLellan
Edward Danielson	Donald J. MacCulman
John Davis	Harold F. MacHugh
Harold F. Dearth	F. C. Margraff, Jr.
Glenn F. DeGrave	Arthur D. Marks
Harry H. Deringer	John A. Marsh
Joseph S. Donnell	Leonidas M. Matthews
William L. Drybread	Thomas L. Mayo
John C. Eakens	William J. Medusky
Alexander S. Edward	John G. Mercer
John M. Eggleston	Paul Miller
Edward G. Evans	Daniel F. Mulvihill
Milton D. Fairchild	James D. Murray, Jr.
David T. Ferrier	Guy M. Neely
William W. Fife	George C. Neilsen
Volney C. Finch	George Pallie
Edward W. Foster	George E. Palmer
Daniel A. Frost	Laurie C. Parfitt
Edward F. Gallagher	Andrew M. Parks
Kinloch N. Gardner	John H. Parrott
Harry F. Gray	Harold C. Patton
Harry C. Garrison	John A. Pennington
Thomas A. Gaylord	Everett E. Pettie
Harry D. Goldy	William E. Phillips
	John F. Plotrowski

Kent H. Power  
Kendall Preston  
Bennett McC. Proctor  
Walter P. Ramsey, Jr.  
Alfred E. Raue  
Lester R. Reiter  
Frank V. Rigler  
Thomas C. Ritchie  
James L. Robertson  
James T. Roach  
Amos B. Root  
Howard C. Rule, Jr.  
Herbert C. Rust  
Maxwell B. Saben  
Donald J. Sass  
Thomas C. Seaffe  
Frank Schlapp  
George Schneider  
Lucius K. Scott  
Ralph A. Scott  
Harold M. Shanahan  
Thomas G. Shanahan  
Benjamin J. Shinn  
Walter M. Shipley  
Marshall L. Smith  
Thomas Southall  
William R. Spear  
Paul R. Sterling

Francis B. Stoddert  
Henry W. Stratton  
Roy B. Stratton  
Claude F. Sullivan  
Charles Swanberg  
Philip H. Taft  
Harold L. Tallman  
Emanuel Taylor  
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William C. Thomas  
Carlisle H. Thompson  
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G. M. Whitson, Jr.  
Herbert S. Woodman  
William T. Woodard  
J. A. Woodruff, Jr.  
Arthur A. Young  
Parke G. Young  
Ralph T. Zinn

## Naval Competition Awards

Winners of the Navy monthly and quarterly Public Works Competition Awards for January and for the November-January quarter were announced this week by the Navy Department.

The awards are made in three groups: Group I, over \$600,000 monthly expenditures; Group II, from \$300,000 to \$600,000 monthly expenditures; and Group III, less than \$300,000 monthly expenditures. Certificates for outstanding performance in Public Works construction during the month of December, 1941, have been awarded to the following stations:

Group I: First, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; Second, Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.; Third, Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.

Group II: First, Lighter-than-Air Base, South Weymouth, Mass.; Second, Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Calif.; Third, Naval Floating Dry Docks, Morgan City, La.

Group III: First, Naval Section Base, Galveston, Texas; Second, Naval Hospital and Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, Calif.; Third, Naval Hospital, Pearl Harbor, T. H.

Pennants for outstanding performance in similar construction during the quarter of November-January have been awarded to the following stations:

Group I: First, Marine Corps Air Base, Cherry Point, N. C.; Second, Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.; Third, Marine Barracks, New River, N. C.

Group II: First, Naval Training Station, San Diego, Calif.; Second, Naval Ammunition Depot, Fallbrook, Calif.; Third, Lighter-than-Air Base, South Weymouth, Mass.

Group III: First, Naval Section Base, Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif.; Second, Naval Hospital and Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Long Beach, Calif.; Third, Naval Air Station, Cape May, N. J.

Of the eighteen awards made at twelve locations, eight stations have been awarded certificates or pennants during previous months as follows:

Capt May, N. J., Naval Air Station: third place certificate in September; second place pennant in September and December.

Cherry Point, N. C., Marine Corps Air Base: first place certificate in November and December; first place pennant in December.

Fallbrook, Calif., Naval Ammunition Depot: first place certificate in October; second place certificate in September and December; second place pennant in November; third place pennant in September and October.

Great Lakes, Ill., Naval Training Station: first place certificate in September; third place certificate in October; second place pennant in November.

Long Beach, Calif., Naval Hospital and Naval Reserve Aviation Base: third place certificate in December.

New River, N. C., Marine Barracks: first place certificate in October; second place certificate in July and November; third place certificate in December; first place pennant in November; second place pennant in October and December.

Pearl Harbor, T. H., Naval Hospital: first place pennant in October.

## Admiral Halsey Cited

Citation of the exceptionally meritorious service of Vice Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by President Roosevelt follows:

"For distinguished service in a duty of

great responsibility as Commander of the Marshall Raiding Force, United States Pacific Fleet, and especially for his brilliant and audacious attack against the Marshall and Gilbert Islands on 31 Jan. 1942. By his great skill and determination this drive inflicted heavy damage to enemy ships and planes."

## Admiral King Speaks at Dinner

The following is the text of the address Admiral Ernest J. King, USN, Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet, delivered on Tuesday at the dinner of the Navy Relief Society in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City:

"The Navy Relief Society has existed for some 40 years as a welfare agency—of the Navy, for the Navy and by the Navy. When we say 'the Navy' we always include, of course, the Marine Corps, and in these times of war, we include the Coast Guard. "As Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, I speak tonight for all of the officers and men of all of our sea-going forces—everywhere in the seven seas.

"I voice our sincere thanks and deep appreciation to the good friends of the Navy throughout the country who are so patriotically and so generously undertaking the support of the Navy Relief Society.

"We wish particularly to thank this distinguished gathering here in New York tonight who so markedly signalize the fact that Navy wives and families—yes, Navy widows and orphans—are to have 'aid and comfort while we of the Navy, in the words of the Marine Corps hymn—'fight our country's battles on the land and on the sea.'"

## Bachelor's Dependent's Allowance

The Court of Claims this week unanimously held a Navy officer, Lt. Arthur A. Age-ton, entitled to quarters allowance on account of a dependent mother, both for the period in which he was at sea and during the period he was furnished a single room ashore.

However, the judges divided, 3 to 2, on the question of the amount of allowance to which he was entitled for the period spent ashore. The majority held that he was entitled to allowance for three rooms. It was pointed out that officer of his rank with dependents should have been furnished four rooms. He actually was furnished one room, and therefore, was entitled to allowance for three rooms for his mother. The two dissenting judges, however, held that had four rooms been furnished, his mother could have lived with him, that the allowance was not divisible in the manner pointed out by the majority, and that, therefore, allowance for four rooms should be paid.

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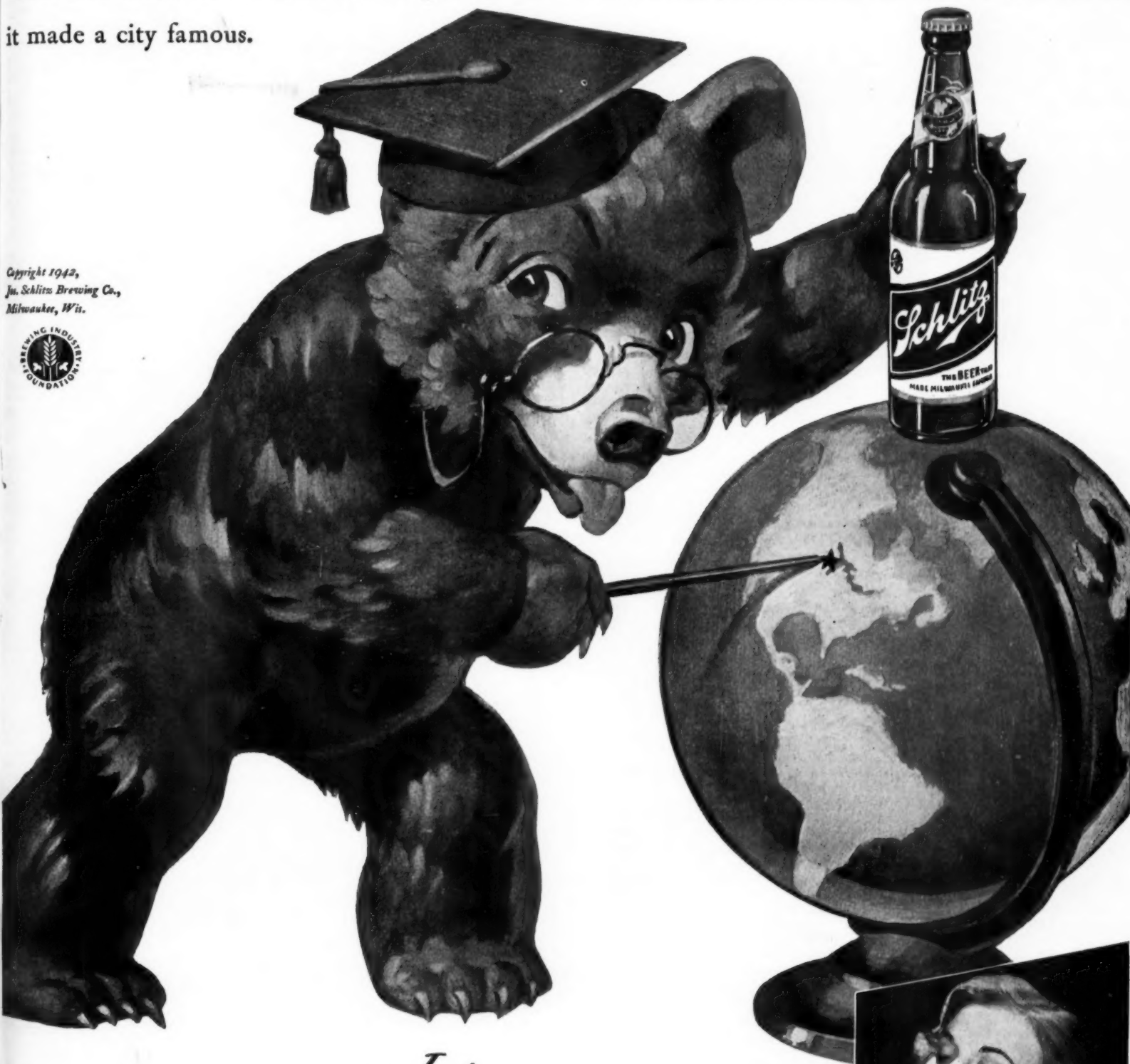
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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1942

"The necessity for discipline is never fully comprehended by the soldier until he has undergone the ordeal of battle, and even then he lacks a basis of comparison—the contrast between the action of a disciplined regiment and the failure and probable disintegration of one which lacks that intangible quality."

—GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL.

## OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Legislative assurance, now, that our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained at such strengths as may be determined by the War Department General Staff and the General Board of the Navy to be necessary to guard the nation and its interests against any enemy or combination of enemies.
2. Upward revision of pay schedules for commissioned, warrant and enlisted personnel, active and retired; all temporarily promoted officers to receive pay of grade in which serving.
3. A long range study by the General Board of the Navy to the end that an equitable and just system of promotion for the line and staff of the Navy and Marine Corps be enacted into law.
4. Revision of pension laws to assure service widows a living income.
5. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

BECAUSE of its recognition of the general need for an income increase in the Armed Forces, the report of Senator Johnson's subcommittee on the revision of service pay tables is to be commended. The report establishes that the committee gave serious and detailed consideration of the problem. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the recommendations made fall short of the compensation demanded by current conditions. The committee approved certain increases for enlisted men and for second lieutenants and general officers but it failed to follow the recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee in the rest of the categories. That committee urged certain changes in the longevity pay of enlisted men, which the congressional committee denied. It denied also proposed increases in the various commissioned, warrant, and nurses, grades. The reluctance of the Senate subcommittee can hardly be justified on the grounds of economy, for the total cost of the bill as it was reported is almost as high as it would have been had the complete recommendations of the Interdepartmental board been followed. The Board considered the problem as a whole, both as to the equalization of the pay between grades and ranks, and as to a more equitable relation between responsibility and pay. In denying these increases it recommended the Senate group has failed to give recognition to the increasing problems facing all members of the services. Most officers and enlisted men are facing the problem of supporting their families on incomes which are constantly diminishing in value. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers are forced to use their private cars in the conduct of government business. To give the proper consideration to their armed forces, the Senate, and subsequently the House should authorize pay increases which would include the enlisted grades, nurses, warrant officers, and commissioned officers, of all grades, and authorize an automobile allowance for automobiles used for official business.

WE shall hope that the new organization given to the Army will be productive of greater efficiency in the hard operations that lie ahead of us. Secretary Stimson, commenting on the circular he has issued, opined that the purpose of the change is to fight the "present war and not any past or obsolete type of war." We are wondering what General MacArthur will think of this observation, since his magnificent defense is based upon the organization which has been discarded. What he has done is in accord with the practice of the past, development of a team in which all elements cooperate and which he has inspired to the single end of defeating the enemy. In other words, he has drawn upon experience, the experience he had under General Pershing in World War I, and the organization he is using is the organization that great war leader fashioned in action and improved upon when Chief of Staff. Everyone is conscious of the tremendous role which air is playing in the present conflict. From General MacArthur has come appeal after appeal for bombers and pursuits, and like appeals have emanated from the British, Dutch and Russians. But as the air itself recognizes, and as the winter operations in Russia demonstrate, its formidable powers have limitations and it can achieve its greatest value through cooperation with ground forces, that is to say Infantry, Cavalry, Tanks, Artillery, etc. It long has been apparent that supply was defective in organization, although great credit is due the Quartermaster Corps for the efficiency with which it has fed, clothed and bedded the troops. However, to perfect supply there had to be formed in the World War, the Purchase, Storage, and Traffic Division and the same design has led to the creation of the new overall supply group. Another important and valuable change ordered by the President is the restoration of the General Staff to first principles. When created by Secretary Root its functions were fixed to be purely advisory, but as time went on it developed into largely an administrative body and arrogated to itself decisions that properly belonged to the arms and services. It will take time for the army to become accustomed to its new organization, and while agreeing that that organization has some advantages particularly in the improvement in the status of the air, we believe, in spite of Mr. Stimson's comment above, that the lessons of the past cannot and should not be disregarded, and that every element should have its place in order to assure the presence of effective battle teams on the fields of operations.

## Service Humor

### Canned Story

Jim—"What's the matter?"  
Jam—"I wrote an article on fresh milk and the editor condensed it."

—Fifth Corps News.

### Terse Report

"I had a date with the sister of the guy who fires the furnace in our barracks."

"Yeah? How was it?"

"Cold soldier gets cold shoulder."

—Scott Field Broadcaster.

### Caffein Comment

Waitress—"Here's your coffee—it came from South America."

Patron—"Well, next time use the Panama Canal. I don't like to wait so long for my order."

—Contributed.

### Romantic Geometrics

A good line is the shortest distance between two dates.

—Armory News.

### Diagnosis

Moe—"My wife ate some chicken yesterday."

Joe—"Croquette?"

Moe—"Nope, but she's very sick."

—Exchange.

### Reason Enough

Cpl. Fish—"Since I met you, I can't eat, I can't sleep, I can't drink."

She (shyly)—"Why not?"

Cpl. Fish—"I'm broke!"

—Brookley Bay Breeze.

### Wants In

A couple of the boys were playing cards in a Med barracks the other night. Suddenly there was a knock on the door. "Who is it?" one of them yelled.

Came the quiet reply: "This is Rigor Mortis. May I set in?"

—Ft. Ord Panorama.

From Pvt. 1cl. "SSS," who as a cavalryman should know wherefore he speaks, comes this ominous ending to the limerick which appeared in the 21 Feb. issue.

There was once a horseman named Lee,  
Who rode with his hands quite free,  
A stumble and fall.

A solid tree wall.

Are now but dreams, a trooper was he.  
Praised always for their spirited activity in battle, the Marines are here lightly chided by Sgt. "MIV," whose limerick will be completed in the 21 Mar. issue.

There was once a brave, young Marine,  
Who made love like a fighting machine,  
But his "girl" had enough,  
Of his over-rough stuff.

## ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H.L.W.—At present officers must be single at time they accept commissions in the Regular Army. After 1 July 1942, they must remain single for one year from the time they receive their Regular Army commissions. This ban will apply to all officers commissioned as second lieutenants, but will not apply to medical officers, chaplains, dental officers.

A. K.—The eligibility for warrant officer (Jg) is as prescribed in Circular No. 237, 1941, or one year's service by 15 Dec. 1941 to be eligible as an applicant for the March examination. A second examination is being held in April or May, in which connection please see page 676 of our 21 Feb. issue.

E. F. E.—There is no legislation to permit men now serving as officers to retire with pay of warrant officers, as is now permitted for men who served as officers in the World War.

R. W. B.—Army service cannot be counted by a Marine for time in retiring under the 20-year law. Army service may be counted by a Marine in retiring after 30 years; only Navy or Marine service can be counted in retiring after 20 years.

W. E. H.—An Army enlisted man who retires after 20 years for disability, even though he has served as an officer in World War I, is not entitled to warrant officer pay, but is entitled to 75 per cent of his average pay for the last six months of service, plus \$15.75 in allowances.

A. S. D. and others—Prior service in the Navy may NOT be computed in counting the 12 months' service necessary before an Army enlisted man can receive the \$10 monthly additional pay.

## In the Journal

### 10 Years Ago

The Naval Reserve Inspection Board, headed by Capt. John Downes, USN, president, will conduct an inspection of Naval Reserve units in the following cities: Rock Island, Ill., 7 March; Burlington, Iowa, 8 March; Peoria, Ill., 9 March; Indianapolis, Ind., 10 March.

### 20 Years Ago

A comprehensive report covering the year's course of study at the Ecole de Guerre Supérieure, of France, has been rendered the Adjutant General of the Army by Col. Frank Parker, Inf.

### 30 Years Ago

Lt. F. M. Kennedy, who was injured in an airplane accident about two weeks ago, has now recovered sufficiently to be removed from the City Hospital, Augusta, Ga., to his home. The fast Curtiss airplane was rebuilt after the accident of 4 Feb.

### 50 Years Ago

Probably for the first time since the organization of the Military Academy does the Army Register show not a single major of the 25 majors of Infantry to be a graduate.

### 75 Years Ago

The battle of reconstruction is substantially won. The Military Bill, having overridden the veto, is the law of the land.



# War Department Organized Reserves

## ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War  
**Henry L. Stimson**  
Under Secretary of War  
**Robert P. Patterson**  
Assistant Secretary of War  
**John J. McCloy**  
Assistant Secretary of War (Air)  
**Robert A. Lovett**  
Chief of Staff  
**General George C. Marshall**

### CORPS AREA ORDERS

**First Corps Area**  
1st Lt. Harold M. Bowman, Jr., Inf., from Ft. Devens, Mass., 15 Mar., to Providence, R. I.

Maj. Hugh Mackintosh, QMC, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to Camp Edwards, Mass.  
Col. William G. Knight, CE, from Boston, Mass., 5 Mar., to Portland, Me.

1st Lt. John A. Bernardini, Cav., from Ft. Devens, Mass., 7 Mar., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Following 2nd Lts., ANC, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to sta. hosp., Key Fld., Meridian, Miss.: Delina M. Berthigame, Helen L. Van Slyke.

1st Lt. Sidney M. Goldblatt, DC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Ft. Banks, Mass.

Col. William G. Knight, CE, from Boston, Mass., to Portsmouth, N. H.

1st Lt. Winchell I. Rasor, SC, from Providence, R. I., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

Col. William D. Cottam, CAC, from Ft. Banks, Mass., to Boston, Mass.

1st Lt. William H. Hennessey, Jr., C. of MP, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Boston, Mass.

Following 1st Lts., CAC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Camp Davis, N. C.: Arthur M. DeGregory, and Oliver H. Scharnberg.

1st Lt. Stanton B. Blodgett, Inf., from Manchester, N. H., 2 Mar., to Springfield, Mass.

2nd Lt. Donald W. Ross, CAC, from Camp Langdon, N. H., to Ft. McKinley, Me.

1st Lt. Donald W. Drew, CAC, from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Mitchell Fld., N. Y.

Col. Isaac J. Nichol, Inf., from Bangor, Me., 7 Mar., to Boston, Mass.

Col. Lloyd W. Goeppert, CAC, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Ft. Moultrie, S. C.

Maj. Ambrose L. Kerrigan, CA-Res., to AD, 2 Apr., Ft. Monmouth, N. J.

2nd Lt. Walter D. Raleigh, Cav.-Res., to AD, 9 Mar., Ft. Riley, Kans.

1st Lt. Marvin B. Robinson, Inf.-Res., to AD, 14 Mar., to Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. Wendell P. Roy, Inf.-Res., to AD, 14 Mar., to Ft. Devens, Mass.

2nd Lt. John S. Kraus, AUS, to AD, 12 Mar., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Capt. Franklin A. Smith, Inf.-Res., to AD, 12 Mar., Rutland, Vt.

1st Lt. Mitchell Wasserman, Med.-Res., to AD, 17 Mar., to Ft. Knox, Ky.

1st Lt. Edward J. Butler, Inf.-Res., to AD, 9 Mar., Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. Lucien B. Lillie, III, Cav.-Res., to AD, 9 Mar., Ft. Riley, Kans.

Capt. George D. Crum, QM-Res., to AD, 25 Mar., Camp Lee, Va.

Capt. Berthold L. Katten, FA-Res., to AD, 10 Mar., Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. Donald A. Davis, Med.-Res., to AD, 9 Mar., Ft. Devens, Mass.

Maj. John E. Ratigan, Inf.-Res., to AD, 18 Mar., Ft. Benning, Ga.

1st Lt. Gordon C. Thomas, CA-Res., to AD, 9 Mar., to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Res. Nurse Eleanor L. Rich, to AD, 9 Mar., to sta. hosp., Camp Edwards, Mass.

1st Lt. George Kondroski, MA-Res., to AD, 7 Mar., Ft. Knox, Ky.

Res. Nurse Evelyn L. Moore, to AD, 5 Mar., to sta. hosp., Ft. Adams, R. I.

Following enlisted men to Technician Grades as indicated: To Technician 3d Grade: Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Sydney Kravetz, Pvt. Robert L. Rheault, Pvt. Spec. 3 cl. George Schwab; Pvt. Spec. 3 cl. Roy E. Morin; Pvt. David C. Shaw. To Technician 4th Grade: Pvt. Spec. 3 cl. William A. Calabrese; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. Paul E. Huneau; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. Ernest W. Steele; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. James A. Thompson; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Philip Barry; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Paul Blackjohn; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Leonard A. Dodge; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. Ernest J. Gaudet; Pvt. Claude R. Adler; Pvt. Joseph V. Kalcher; Pvt. Daniel W. Voors; Pvt. James F. Kennedy, Jr.; Pvt. Bruce L. Newman; Pvt. Philip J. Cardarople; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. Arthur B. McWilliam; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Leonard E. Roberts. To Technician 5th Grade: Pvt. Spec. 3 cl. John M. Gately; Pvt. Morris Kral; Pvt. 1 cl. Albin I. Johnson; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 3 cl. Eugene C. Fletcher; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 3 cl. Charles F. Hathaway, Jr.; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 1 cl. Raphael V. Mahoney; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. George Campos; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 3 cl. John J. Conroy; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. John H. Cropley, Jr.; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 3 cl. Robert J. Schullery; Pvt. 1 cl. Spec. 2 cl. Albert C. Wood; Pvt. Howard

A. Muckala; Pvt. Arthur W. Ermer; Pvt. Donald W. Roukes.

Following Res. officers and nurses, to AD, sta. ind.: To Ft. Devens, Mass.: 1st Lt. Frederick B. Atherton, Cav.-Res.; 1st Lt. Wilbert F. Cameron, Inf.-Res.; 1st Lt. Edward A. Colacurcio, Inf.-Res.; 1st Lt. Joseph C. Hendley, Inf.-Res.; 1st Lt. Harold Blakeslee, Inf.-Res.; 2nd Lt. Robert C. Barker, Cav.-Res.; 2nd Lt. William P. Dugan, FA-Res.; 2nd Lt. Robert D. May, Cav.-Res.; 2nd Lt. Richard P. Morrison, Inf.-Res.; 2nd Lt. Charles J. McLaughlin, Inf.-Res.; 2nd Lt. Raymond S. Slack, Inf.-Res.; 2nd Lt. Charles H. Tarbox, II, Cav.-Res. To Camp Lee, Va.: Capt. Geo. D. Cram, QM-Res.; 1st Lt. Frederick A. Pease, QM-Res.; 2nd Lt. W. R. Christopherson, QM-Res.; Capt. Ralph M. Hutchins, QM-Res. To Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.: 1st Lt. William O'N. Druehl, Inf.-Res.; and Res. Nurses to Camp Edwards, Mass.: Hilda M. Boucher, Winifred McHugh. To Ft. Devens, Mass.: Christine Duff, Elizabeth A. Langworthy, Maude M. Carl. To Ft. Ethan Allen: Dolphine Nadeau.

### Third Corps Area

1st Lt. Col. Julian S. Offit, CE, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Albert F. Doyle, MC, from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

1st Lt. Col. John H. Aubrey, MC, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Philadelphia, Pa.

Maj. Casper Frantz, Inf. and Capt. Homer E. Stephens, Inf., from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Capt. William C. Hauber, Inf., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Maj. Wilfred A. Morgan, from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.

Maj. Harry W. Schwalm, QMC, from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Fleetwood, Pa.

Col. Franklin P. Haller, Inf., from Indiantown Gap, Pa., to Baltimore, Md.

Capt. Ornell C. Morris, FA, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to New Cumberland, Pa.

1st Lt. Frank S. Chiarello, CAC, from Ft. Eustis, Va., to Killeen, Tex.

1st Lt. Harry Hicks, CAC, from Ft. Eustis, Va., to Ft. Totten, N. Y.

Maj. Joshua W. Davis, FA, from Harrisburg, Pa., 11 Mar., to Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.

2nd Lt. George H. Groff, FD, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Ft. G. G. Meade, Md.

Maj. Earl V. Compton, AC, from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D. C.

1st Lt. Royal R. Williams, MAC, from Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., to Baltimore, Md.

1st Lt. Henry E. Sowell, CAC, from Ft. Story, Va., to Ft. Eustis, Va.

Following CAC off., from sta. ind., to Cp. Davis, N. C.: Maj. Kenneth A. Wing, Capt. Earl H. Rubie, Capt. Foster L. Stephens, 1st Lt. Stephen J. Rooney, 1st Lt. Troxell O. Mason, 1st Lt. Walter J. Segda, 2nd Lt. Charles F. Brumfield.

M. Sgt. Horace E. Green, CWS, from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Boston, Mass.

### Sixth Corps Area

Col. August M. Krech, Cav., announced as Corps Area National Guard officer, 1 Mar., vice Maj. Allen O. Brophy, Inf., relieved.

### 40 Undergoing Flight Training

Forty newly-appointed Aviation Cadets, U. S. Naval Reserve, are undergoing lighter-than-air training in a class convening at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, N. J., the Navy Department announced this week.

Names of the cadets are listed as follows:

Richard L. Alken	Homer B. Bly
John MacA. Bateman	Deane W. Boyd
Bruce B. Bothwell	Robert F. Buche
Frank G. Burger	Caryl C. Clarke, Jr.
John F. Carroll	John V. G. Gustafson
David D. Chernow	Dale W. Hale
Harold J. DeWitt	Hugh S. Norman
Ralph E. Erb	Alvin H. Schelske
W. S. Hummers, Jr.	Paul B. Spencer
Raffaele Leone	Hubert C. Tolford
Joseph F. Maher	Don C. Vestal
Edward L. Mahl	Eugene LaM. Wycoff
Robert A. Marsh	Robert G. Braden
Frank O. Mayans, Jr.	Wilbur A. Carton
John W. Moore	Willisford B. Dey
Charles E. Nissen	Ralph D. Hodges, Jr.
Mark H. Norton	Lee H. Lewis
Bernard L. Smith, Jr.	Louis P. Reeder
Francis deL. Verdery	Donald M. Scott
John A. Wilson	James M. Woolley

### Commandant of Cadets

Lt. Col. Philip E. Gallagher this week assumed duty as commandant of cadets at the Military Academy, succeeding Col. Frederick A. Irving, who has been ordered to other duty. Colonel Gallagher was formerly assigned to the Office of the Chief of Staff in Washington.

### NO NAVY, MARINE CORPS, OR COAST GUARD ORDERS

Publication of orders issued to Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard personnel has been ordered suspended to avoid possible revelation of information against the public interest.

### Medical Field School Graduates

Speaking to a class of 344 graduates of the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pa., Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, Surgeon General, declared last Saturday, 28 Feb., that "existing as of 1 Feb. 1942, there are 188 station and 14 general hospitals with a bed capacity of 80,000." Comparing this figure with the Army bed capacity of 17,950 in July 1940, the Surgeon General said that still greater increases will be made as Army expansion continues.

Stressing throughout his address the expanded activities of the Medical Department, General Magee told graduates of the Medical Field Service School that whereas in September 1940, the Medical Department was utilizing 1,203,387 square feet of floor space for storage, today there is constructed or authorized to be constructed 8,000,000 square feet of floor space. He said that the sum of \$2,511,021 appropriated the Medical Department during the fiscal year 1939, would not suffice at present for training purposes alone.

General Magee was introduced to the graduates by Brig. Gen. Addison D. Davis, Commandant of the School and Assistant Surgeon General, who presented the diplomas. The graduation ceremonies were opened with an invocation by Ch. John O. Woods, post chaplain. A roster of graduates follows:

1st Lt. M. W. Albert	Capt. A. L. Cooper
1st Lt. C. H. Albright	1st Lt. W. F. Cormack
Capt. A. B. Alexander	1st Lt. J. J. Cotter
1st Lt. M. W. Alexander	1st Lt. B. N. Coward
1st Lt. E. J. Anderson	1st Lt. M. I. Cowen
1st Lt. V. C. Anderson	1st Lt. G. L. Crawford
Capt. J. H. Armacost	1st Lt. B. T. Daniels
1st Lt. James Arno	1st Lt. J. B. Davis
1st Lt. Edward Asherman	1st Lt. E. A. DeMeules
1st Lt. S. K. Avery	1st Lt. V. J. DiFrancesco
1st Lt. S. W. Barefoot	1st Lt. J. L. Dillery
1st Lt. G. T. Barnett	Capt. J. L. Dixon
1st Lt. F. W. Bartholme	1st Lt. J. W. Dorman
1st Lt. C. W. Barton	1st Lt. G. E. Dufort
1st Lt. S. L. Baumgarten	2nd Lt. C. E. Duncan
1st Lt. P. R. Beckjord	Capt. A. M. Duxler
1st Lt. S. H. Belgorod	1st Lt. W. J. Dvovich
1st Lt. A. A. Bernstein	1st Lt. G. L. Dyer
1st Lt. J. P. Bingham	1st Lt. J. W. Dzolczyk
1st Lt. J. N. Blank	1st Lt. John East
1st Lt. J. S. Blier	1st Lt. J. P. Eastham
Capt. M. M. Blumberg	2nd Lt. V. R. Edwards
Capt. M. R. Bonsignore	1st Lt. D. V. Espinoza
1st Lt. J. L. Bostwick	1st Lt. W. C. Everhart
Capt. R. J. Bounce	1st Lt. O. R. Farley
Maj. J. R. Brandon	1st Lt. M. L. Farris
1st Lt. H. R. Brown	1st Lt. E. N. Fassa
1st Lt. Manuel Brown	Capt. E. L. Fenske
1st Lt. W. J. Brown	1st Lt. Samuel Flinkelman
1st Lt. W. L. Byers	2nd Lt. M. G. Firestone
Capt. E. St. J. Calabrese	1st Lt. Elliot Fishbein
1st Lt. Donald Campbell	Capt. Hymel Fishkin
1st Lt. H. B. Campbell	Capt. T. R. Flister
Capt. J. L. Campbell, Jr.	Capt. G. T. Flynn
1st Lt. L. P. Cannizzaro	Capt. G. B. Foote
Maj. Roy G. Carl	1st Lt. J. R. Forsythe
1st Lt. B. C. Carter	1st Lt. R. G. Fort
1st Lt. J. F. Cary	Capt. P. N. Fortney
1st Lt. A. D. Casciana	1st Lt. Z. B. Friedenborg
1st Lt. Wilks Chapman	Capt. T. S. Gabreski
1st Lt. E. P. Chazey	Capt. F. A. R. Gallo
1st Lt. F. J. Choy	Capt. M. E. Galvin
1st Lt. R. R. Clitron	1st Lt. R. R. Gamaso
1st Lt. H. R. Clement	1st Lt. Sebastian Garofalo
Maj. L. J. Clemente	1st Lt. W. A. Gates
Capt. M. H. Cloud	1st Lt. J. S. Gaway
1st Lt. C. B. Cobern	1st Lt. G. I. Geor
1st Lt. Sidney Cohen	1st Lt. W. B. Gibson
1st Lt. William Comess	1st Lt. J. J. Giganti
1st Lt. L. H. Conner	1st Lt. W. W. Gilligan
Capt. L. F. Conroy	1st Lt. G. L. Giorgini
1st Lt. J. P. Conti	Capt. R. E. Gleason
Capt. R. W. Cook	1st Lt. William Goodrich
1st Lt. B. S. Cooley, Jr.	1st Lt. R. E. Graham
	Capt. J. H. Gray
	1st Lt. C. V. Gross
	1st Lt. Marvin Grubman
	1st Lt. A. S. Haft

# Navy Department Marine Corps

Capt. A. C. Hagood	1st Lt. J. C. McEwen
1st Lt. P. B. Hagopian	1st Lt. W. E. McKee
1st Lt. D. E. Hampton	Capt. A. D. McLean
Capt. P. J. Hand	1st Lt. R. A. McMahon
Capt. W. D. Harm	1st Lt. W. T. McPeake
Capt. F. Y. Harrington	1st Lt. J. A. Manns
	1st Lt. E. J. Markulis
1st Lt. M. R. Harwood	1st Lt. M. L. Melville
1st Lt. R. S. Haukohl	Capt. E. F. Melaver
1st Lt. E. A. Haverly	1st Lt. E. R. Melcher
1st Lt. Arthur Helfetz	1st Lt. I. L. Meesmore
Capt. J. W. Helton	1st Lt. J. A. Minihan
Capt. T. F. Hersey	1st Lt. Yuko Miyachi
1st Lt. P. D. Higgins	Capt. W. M. Moody
1st Lt. P. A. Hinchberger	1st Lt. W. H. Moore
1st Lt. G. E. Hoffer	1st Lt. K. B. Morgan
1st Lt. G. R. Hoffman	1st Lt. Alexander Morris
1st Lt. H. C. Holliday	1st Lt. G. E. Morrissey
1st Lt. C. W. Holmes	1st Lt. Eugene Moskowitz
1st Lt. J. F. Holmes	Capt. W. H. Moursund
Capt. P. W. Horn	1st Lt. M. E. Muldower
1st Lt. M. S. Hovenan	1st Lt. L. C. Nevela
Capt. J. E. Hume	1st Lt. G. C. Nicastro
Capt. W. S. Hunt	2nd Lt. L. P. Nickerson
1st Lt. E. D. Iden	
1st Lt. S. J. Iraci	1st Lt. A. B. Nightingale
1st Lt. Charles Isenstein	1st Lt. H. A. Nillen
	1st Lt. S. S. Norwick
1st Lt. T. L. Jackson	Capt. J. B. Nuttall
1st Lt. Harry Jacobs	1st Lt. J. J. O'Brien
Capt. D. W. James	Capt. Houston Odum
Capt. M. E. Jeffries	1st Lt. R. J. Ogborn
1st Lt. P. S. Johnson	Maj. R. E. Oldham
1st Lt. C. S. Jones	1st Lt. J. C. Olson
1st Lt. R. T. Justen	2nd Lt. Edgar O'Quinn
1st Lt. F. A. Kanski	1st Lt. G. E. Osler
Capt. Sol Katz	1st Lt. Edwin Owyang
Capt. R. E. Kaufman	1st Lt. E. M. Oxman
2nd Lt. A. R. Keely	Capt. J. H. Park
Capt. H. L. Kelfer	1st Lt. C. E. Pauls
1st Lt. F. R. Kelly	1st Lt. L. A. Perillo
Capt. T. J. Kelly	1st Lt. B. J. Phillips
Maj. J. C. Kent	1st Lt. H. H. Pogiraki
Capt. J. A. Kleiy	1st Lt. R. O. Pope
1st Lt. H. A. Kimmel	Capt. W. C. Pratt
1st Lt. Jiro Kimura	1st Lt. W. E. Ragdale
Maj. T. M. Kirk	Capt. J. H. Raider
1st Lt. V. J. Klibek	Capt. J. A. Ramsey
1st Lt. W. M. Kober	Capt. R. G. Rate
1st Lt. J. P. Konopa	Capt. P. E. Rauschenbach
Capt. B. S. Kove	1st Lt. J. R. Recupero
1st Lt. Irving Kriesberg	1st Lt. I. L. Relf
1st Lt. M. I. Kriecher	1st Lt. A. G. Richer
1st Lt. Sam Kruger	Capt. Bert Rightman
1st Lt. C. A. Lahenski	1st Lt. Jacob Ripp
Capt. M. J. LaNasa	1st Lt. J. H. Roberts
1st Lt. W. A. Lawrence	1st Lt. F. B. Robinson
	1st Lt. W. H. Robinson, III
1st Lt. T. C. Lee	Capt. G. K. Rogers
Capt. C. A. Leech, Jr.	1st Lt. M. G. Rohner
1st Lt. V. E. Lepisto	1st Lt. R. H. Rosen
1st Lt. T. G. Leske	1st Lt. S. J. Rubin
1st Lt. F. B. Levagood	Capt. J. C. Rudd
1st Lt. W. D. Levin	1st Lt. P. J. Sallettes, Jr.
1st Lt. T. F. Little	1st Lt. O. H. Salsbery
1st Lt. R. E. Logsdon	1st Lt. A. B. Sand
1st Lt. G. L. Luce	
1st Lt. T. F. Lyden, Jr.	
1st Lt. C. G. Lynch	
1st Lt. R. J. McCarthy	
1st Lt. W. H. McCune	
1st Lt. R. G. McCurdy	
1st Lt. E. A. McDowell	

(Continued on Next Page)

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### Medical Field School (Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. L. W. Savage  
1st Lt. M. R. Saxon  
1st Lt. L. H. Schinfeld  
1st Lt. A. R. Schroeder  
1st Lt. L. P. Schumaker  
Capt. H. A. Scovill  
Capt. M. L. Sebastian  
Capt. Leo Segal  
1st Lt. M. Sether  
1st Lt. Morton Shalman  
2nd Lt. Louis Shankman  
Capt. David Shapiro  
Capt. C. E. Sheets, Jr.  
1st Lt. L. B. Shine  
1st Lt. K. W. Slegesmund  
1st Lt. F. R. Smith  
Capt. J. E. Smith  
1st Lt. Sidney Smith  
Capt. W. C. Smith  
1st Lt. W. H. Smith  
1st Lt. F. L. Souza  
Capt. O. F. Spenker  
1st Lt. A. A. Stander  
1st Lt. A. Starkey  
Capt. J. A. Sterling  
Maj. H. T. Strickland  
1st Lt. George Swerdlhoff  
1st Lt. C. H. Swift  
Maj. J. E. Swift  
1st Lt. J. R. Tambone  
1st Lt. C. F. Tarlowaki  
1st Lt. D. L. Taylor  
1st Lt. W. W. Taylor  
1st Lt. D. B. Teitelbaum  
1st Lt. W. C. Thalmann, Jr.  
1st Lt. H. W. Thomas, Jr.  
Capt. C. R. Thompson  
1st Lt. H. W. Thompson  
1st Lt. J. M. Thompson  
1st Lt. J. C. Thompson  
Maj. J. W. Tiede  
1st Lt. G. L. Todd, Jr.  
1st Lt. Silvio Tontar  
1st Lt. J. E. Torin  
1st Lt. C. H. Tornstrom  
Maj. G. W. Townsend  
1st Lt. LeR. O. Travis  
1st Lt. J. G. Turner  
1st Lt. D. J. Turpin  
1st Lt. Louis Ullin  
1st Lt. C. L. Ummel  
1st Lt. F. E. Utley  
Capt. Kahn Uyeyama  
1st Lt. D. J. VanGuilder  
Capt. A. S. Vansant  
Capt. G. A. Vassos, Jr.  
1st Lt. H. E. Vernon  
Capt. G. O. Vezina  
1st Lt. James Volpe, Jr.  
1st Lt. R. A. Walborn  
1st Lt. J. C. Wallen  
Maj. T. A. Ward  
1st Lt. W. J. Warner  
1st Lt. F. B. Watts  
1st Lt. F. E. Webb  
1st Lt. L. L. Webb, Jr.  
1st Lt. F. W. Weimann  
1st Lt. M. A. Weiner  
1st Lt. J. R. Weinrich  
1st Lt. L. R. Weiss  
1st Lt. W. B. Wells  
1st Lt. J. W. Welsh  
Capt. D. S. Wenger  
1st Lt. E. P. Whalen  
1st Lt. H. Wikstrom  
1st Lt. C. O. Wilder  
1st Lt. J. L. Wilkins  
1st Lt. J. M. Willis, Jr.  
Capt. C. H. Wilson  
Capt. F. E. Wilson  
1st Lt. S. D. Wilson  
Capt. H. W. Withers  
1st Lt. Gilbert Woller  
1st Lt. J. M. Wolfe  
Capt. E. H. Wood  
1st Lt. L. E. Woodward  
1st Lt. M. H. Wyatt  
Capt. S. A. Wynn  
1st Lt. D. B. York, Jr.  
1st Lt. C. M. Zattau, Jr.  
1st Lt. J. F. Zigarrelli  
1st Lt. I. A. Zimmerman  
1st Lt. Louis Zimmerman  
1st Lt. G. J. Zipplin  
1st Lt. P. M. Zoll

### Army Shirts Improved

Army Quartermaster Corps experts have modified the designs of shirts for enlisted men to permit free use of the arms, with the waist suppressed to keep the garment tucked in, the War Department reports.

### AC Temporary Promotion Regulations

The Army Air Forces this week issued AAF Regulations No. 35-18 outlining the provisions under which the Air Corps temporary promotion bill will be put into effect. The bill which was recently passed by Congress provides for temporary promotion in the Army of the United States of officers commissioned in the Air Corps or assigned to duty with the Air Corps and provides for the appointment to higher temporary grade not above that of colonel, without vacating existing commissions.

The new regulations provide that officers promoted under the provisions of the Air Corps temporary promotion act shall take rank in the grade to which appointed from the date stated in their commissions or letters of appointment. Such appointments will continue in effect until six months after the war, unless terminated by order of the president or until the officer is relieved from assignment with the Air Corps.

The complete text of the new regulations follow:

#### 1. Summary of Statutory Provisions

a. The Act of Congress approved 16 February, 1942, entitled An Act, "To provide for temporary promotion in the Army of the United States of officers commissioned in the Air Corps or assigned to duty with the Air Corps" provides for the appointment to higher temporary grade not above that of colonel, without vacating his existing commission, of any officer of the Regular Army Air Corps, and of all other officers assigned to duty with any tactical unit, or any installation, or any staff of the Air Corps excepting only officers of the arms and services other than Air Corps who are assigned to those units or detachments of such arms or services on duty with the Air Corps.

b. Officers so promoted shall be appointed and commissioned in the Army of the United States and shall take rank in the grade to which appointed from the date stated in their commissions or letters of appointment. Such appointments shall continue until six months after the termination of any war in which the United States was engaged on 16 February, 1942, unless they are sooner terminated by order of the President or until the officer is relieved from assignment to the duty mentioned in the preceding paragraph, whichever is the earlier.

c. The temporary promotion of any officer under the terms of this Act shall not prevent his subsequent permanent promotion nor, if eligible therefor, his subsequent temporary promotion under section 4 of the Act of 16 June, 1936 (49 Stat. 1525), or under section 127a of the National Defense Act, as amended.

d. During the effective period of these tem-

porary promotions in order to preserve relative rank in grade, Regular Army Air Corps officers take rank in grade within the Air Corps from the date of the earliest promotion to that grade under this Act or any other provisions of existing law.

e. Officers temporarily appointed under the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to the pay, flying pay, and allowances pertaining to the grade to which temporarily appointed.

f. No officer holding temporary rank under the provisions of this Act shall be eligible to command outside the Air Corps, except by seniority under his permanent commission, unless specifically so ordered by competent authority.

#### 2. Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to meet the need of the Air Corps for promotion of officers, by selection, at a faster rate and at an earlier age than is desirable for the rest of the Army. The Act is intended to supplement, not to replace, existing procedures for temporary promotion in the Army of the United States. Since officers promoted under this Act are not entitled to command outside the Air Corps, except by seniority under their permanent commissions, no officer will be recommended for promotion under the terms of this Act who is also immediately eligible for temporary promotion with command throughout the Army of the United States under War Department Circular No. 1, 1942, unless

a. In the opinion of the officer making the recommendation, his military experience does not qualify him to command outside the Air Corps, in the grade to which promotion is recommended, or

b. By reason of the 75% limitation on the number of position vacancies which may be filled by promotion, or other restrictions, under War Department Circular No. 1, 1942, a recommendation for promotion under that Circular would not be approved.

#### 3. Processing of Recommendations.

a. Recommendations for the temporary promotions of officers under the provisions of this Act will be forwarded immediately to this headquarters to become effective as of 1 March, 1942. Thereafter, recommendations will be forwarded to become effective on the 1st day of each succeeding third month. Commanding officers of the following elements will submit recommendations for the promotion of officers within their jurisdiction:

Each Air Force  
5th Air Support Command  
Flying Training Command  
Technical Training Command  
Air Service Command  
Materiel Division  
Ferrying Command  
Comparable commands and elements hereafter established.

Heads of divisions of the Air Staff and other Army Air Forces activities not mentioned above, including the commanders of Air Corps or Air Reserve officers on

duty with foreign missions or serving in other detached status. Commanding generals of defense commands, theaters of operations and task forces.

b. (1) Each superior officer in echelon of command shall forward such recommendations for promotion and shall approve or disapprove each such recommendation by appropriate indorsement.

(2) Each succeeding commanding officer may make additional recommendations, when consistent with these instructions, for remaining vacancies authorized to be filled under his command after receipt and disposition of recommendations from the initially designated recommending authority.

c. (1) Recommendations for promotion under the provisions of this Act may be submitted immediately for any officer for a promotion of one grade above the highest grade held by him on 1 March, 1942 based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity for the grade to which promotion is recommended. Thereafter, no officer will be recommended for promotion until after the expiration of three months following the date of his appointment to the rank from which it is recommended that he be promoted.

(2) No recommendations shall be submitted unless the officer recommended qualifies as to service in grade and a vacancy exists as provided herein, and no recommendation shall be included for more than one grade. Provided in exceptional circumstances in which the interest of the Government is the dominant and controlling consideration, separate recommendations embracing statements of all of the circumstances justifying extraordinary action may be transmitted through normal channels of command to this headquarters.

(3) The name of an officer recommended for promotion under the provisions of these regulations will not be included on a subsequent promotion list until report of action thereon has been received.

(4) If a recommendation for promotion under this Act was not concurred in by this headquarters the officer's name will not be resubmitted for a period of three months from date of original submission and must then be accompanied by a letter of explanation.

(5) Commanding generals in combat areas authorized to make promotions under the provisions of other laws or War Department policies are also authorized to promote officers under their command under the provisions of this Act without reference to the War Department or to this headquarters.

(6) Letters of appointment will be issued by The Adjutant General as directed by the Chief of the Army Air Forces.

#### 4. Position Vacancies.

a. Vacancies as of the date of the recommendation shall be determined under the then approved Tables of Organization or Tables of Allotment for each reporting organization of the Army Air Forces. In determining whether to make, or indorse favorably, recommendations for promotions to fill position vacancies, consideration should be given to the desirability of filling the vacancy by:

(1) Assignment of officers from other units.  
(2) Calling reserve officers to active duty.  
(3) Commissioning civilians under Public 252, 77th Congress, authorizing temporary appointments of officers in the Army of the United States.

b. Within the meaning of these instructions the term "vacancy" means that an authorized position exists and that this position either is unoccupied or is occupied by an officer of a grade lower than the authorized one.

c. No vacancy exists in the position where an officer of the grade appropriate to the position is assigned but has not joined, or is absent for any reason, or is occupying a special position set up by a command or agency subordinate to this headquarters.

(Continued on Next Page)



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## AC Temporary Promotion Regulations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

d. Within those organizations enumerated in paragraph 3 or in similar or smaller commands or agencies of the Army Air Forces, no vacancy exists when an officer of a grade appropriate to the position is available to the command or activity, or is carried on its strength return but is not occupying such a position.

e. A position vacancy may exist within any element of a reporting unit, but not within the reporting unit as a whole because of a surplus of officers of that grade within the jurisdiction of the reporting unit, who are not occupying positions appropriate to the grade as prescribed by Tables of Organization or Allotment. Hence, final recommendations for promotion must be based upon existing position vacancies under the jurisdiction of the authorities listed in paragraph 3.

f. Position vacancies existing in all units will be kept filled, as far as possible, by the reassignment of excess officers of appropriate grades before forwarding such recommendations to this headquarters. Appropriate commanders concerned in this reassignment will initiate such action as may be necessary to effect the same.

g. Position vacancies will be filled by promotion from within units only to the extent which will promote the best interests of the service and the efficiency of the Army Air Forces. When, in the opinion of a higher commander the efficiency of the Army Air Forces will be served best by promotion of the best-fitted officer in one unit and his transfer to another to fill an existing position vacancy therein, this procedure will be followed. The primary purpose of selective temporary promotion is to enhance the efficiency of the Army Air Forces by promotion of the best fitted to fill existing position vacancies. This end will be achieved only by a careful study by each echelon of command of each recommendation for promotion passing through its headquarters.

h. In proportion to the number of officers available, newly activated organizations will maintain the proper ratio of officers within each grade, consistent with the duties to be performed.

i. In computing the total number of initial position vacancies which may be filled under this authority, the total number of position vacancies existing in each grade in the command or activity as of 1 March, 1942, will be used. Each successive recommendation shall be based on then current Tables of Organization, Tables of Allotment and position vacancies.

### 5. Statement of Recommending Authority.

The final recommending authority having jurisdiction as listed in paragraph 3 over the officer concerned, and the position vacancy to be filled, will sign personally on each promotion list submitted in accordance with these instructions, the following statement:

"The recommended promotions shown on the attached lists for ..... (reporting unit) under the Chief of the Army Air Forces are certified to conform with the provisions of AAF Regulation No. 35-18, 27 February, 1942. Vacancies exist within this command (or similar unit) to which it is intended that the officers whose promotions are here recommended will be assigned. Approval of the recommended promotions together with approval of all other outstanding undetermined recom-

mendations for promotion to like grade within this command (or similar organization) in the Army of the United States, Air Corps, will not exceed the number of position vacancies existing on ..... (date). Each officer recommended for promotion has either:

a. Not been recommended heretofore for promotion under Public No. 453, 77th Congress, or

b. Has served at least three months in the grade from which promotion is recommended."

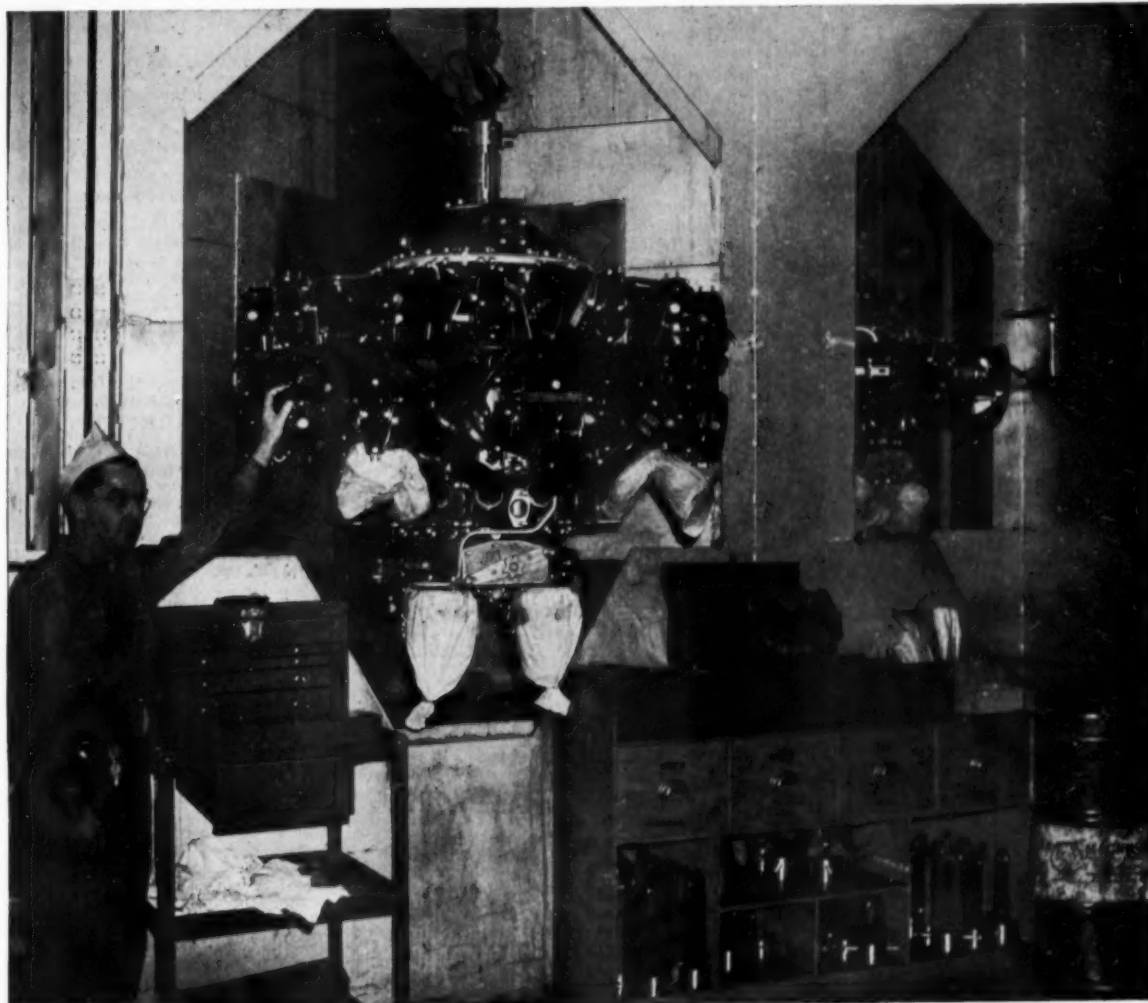
### 6. Reversion Upon Termination of Duty Status With Army Air Forces.

Any officer, other than an Air Corps or Air Corps Reserve Officer, who is promoted under the provisions of this Circular, and

whose duty status with the Army Air Forces is terminated, will revert to the grade held by him immediately prior to his promotion under the provisions of Public No. 453 77th Congress. The special orders terminating such officer's assignment to duty with an Air Corps unit, installation or staff, will provide for such reversion to lower grade.

### Civilian Defense Funds Approved

The President has approved legislation, H. R. 6548, appropriating \$100,000,000 to enable the Office of Civilian Defense to purchase supplies. The bill also carries other small deficiency estimates for various government departments."



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### President Gets Missing Person's Bill With Foreign Service Bonus

The House and Senate this week agreed to a compromise version of the missing person's bill, H. R. 6446, retaining the pay increase for men on foreign service, and sent the measure to the President for his approval.

As passed by the House the bill provided for continuing pay and allotments of prisoners of war, etc. The Senate rewrote this measure and also added amendments increasing base pay of men on foreign service, repealed the retirement act of 24 Jan. 1942 insofar as it applied to elective officials and heads of executive department, and authorized an additional lock for the Soo Canal.

The pay bonus section as finally approved provides:

"Sec. 18. Hereafter the base pay of any enlisted man, warrant officer, or nurse (female) in the military or naval forces of the United States shall be increased by 20 per centum and the base pay of any commissioned officer in such forces shall be increased by 10 per centum for any period of service while on sea duty, or duty in any place beyond the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska, which increases in pay shall be in addition to pay and allowances as now authorized: *Provided*, That the per centum increases herein authorized shall be included in computing increases in pay for aviation and submarine duty: *Provided further*, That this section shall be effective from 7 Dec. 1941, and shall cease to be in effect twelve months after the termination of the present war is proclaimed by the President."

Discussing the conference measure on the Senate floor, Chairman Walsh of the Naval Affairs Committee pointed out that the measure deliberately had been made to apply to base pay only.

"I may say, though," he stated, "that in the committee there was some discussion about whether or not the increase in pay should be based on base pay plus longevity or on base pay alone. The conference committee finally omitted the word 'longevity'."

Later Mr. Walsh said, "I wish to call

attention to the fact—and I think the distinguished Senator from Colorado, Mr. Johnson, who sits next to me at the moment, will agree with me—that the term 'base pay' is exceedingly misleading. The pay which an officer actually receives is sometimes almost double his base pay, for base pay is the pay designated for a given rank. The pay which an officer receives depends upon the number of years he serves in the Army or Navy.

"In offering the table to which I have referred, I call attention to the fact that in scarcely any instance is the base-pay figure the pay actually received by an officer. It would be the pay an officer would actually receive if he came from civilian life. If a man were appointed from civilian life and made a lieutenant commander, he would first be given the base pay of his rank, because he would have no longevity pay, but if he comes up from the ranks and is made a lieutenant commander, after having been in the service 15 or 20 years, as he would have to be, 5 per cent would be added to his base pay every 3 years and the figure might reach 50 per cent more than what the base pay is stated to be."

The tables submitted by Senator Walsh show the exact increases granted by the bill to the various grades. They follow, in brief:

Rank	Base Pay	H.R. 6446
Maj. Gen. ....	\$8,000	\$800
Brig. Gen. ....	6,000	600
6th period ....	4,000	400
5th period ....	3,500	350
4th period ....	3,000	300
3rd period ....	2,400	240
2nd period ....	2,000	200
1st period ....	1,500	150
W. O.'s (average) ..	2,000	200
1st grade ....	126	25.20
2nd grade ....	84	16.80
3rd grade ....	72	14.40
4th grade ....	60	12.00
5th grade ....	54	10.80
6th grade ....	36	7.20
7th grade ....	30	6.00

Discussing the missing person's portions of the bill on the House floor, Chair-

man Vinson of the Naval Affairs Committee stated:

"The change between the House bill and the bill as sent back by the Senate with reference to naval matters are in five different respects. These are the changes: It extends the bill to include officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, and the civilian personnel in various Government departments serving outside the continental limits of the United States.

"When we had the bill before us we only dealt with the Army and Navy. The Senate, however, has included in this the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, and civilian personnel of the various departments, such as the Treasury Department. There were some 13 or 14 employees of the Treasury Department who were captured and are now interned when Cavite and Manila were seized. That is how far and to whom it applies.

"It also provides that the pay of missing persons may be allotted to pay the premiums on all types of life insurance, instead of just Government policies. When the bill was considered by the House we confined it entirely to taking a part of the enlisted man's money and paying his Government insurance. The Senate has amended it to include the payment of any private contract insurance that he may have had.

"It extends a provision of the bill with regard to deferment for a limited period of time to the payment of Federal income taxes to include civilian employees and officers of the Government. We merely confined it to the Army and Navy with reference to income tax returns, but this extends it to civilians who may be outside the continental limits of the United States."

Pertinent parts of the text of the bill as sent to the President follow:

[Sec. 1. Defines persons covered.]

Sec. 2. Any person who is in active service and is officially reported as missing, missing in action, interned in a neutral country, or captured by an enemy shall, while so absent, be entitled to receive or to have credited to his account the same pay and allowances to which such person was entitled at the time of the beginning of the absence or may become entitled to thereafter: *Provided*, That such person shall not have been officially reported as having been absent from his post of duty without authority: *Provided further*, That expiration of the agreed term of service during the period of such absence shall not operate to terminate the right to receive such pay and allowances: And *provided further*, That should proper authority subsequently determine that the person concerned had been absent from his post of duty without authority, such person shall be indebted to the Government in the amount for which payments have been made or pay and allowances credited to his account in accordance with the provisions of this Act during such absence.

Sec. 3. Any person entitled under section 2 of this Act to receive pay and allowances, and who has made an allotment of pay for the support of dependents or for the payment of insurance premiums, shall be entitled to have such allotments for dependents or insurance premiums as he previously may have executed continued for a period of twelve months from date of commencement of absence, notwithstanding that the period for which the allotments had been executed may have expired during such twelve months' period, and the proper disbursing officer shall so continue the allotments during such absence: *Provided*, That in the absence of a previously executed allotment, or where the allotment made is not sufficient for reasonable support of a dependent and for the payment of insurance premiums, the head of the department concerned may direct that an allotment not to exceed the base pay, plus longevity of the person concerned, shall be paid by the appropriate disbursing officer to the insurer or such dependent as has been designated in official records, or, in the absence of such designation, to such person as may be determined by the head of the department concerned, to be a bona fide dependent within the meaning of section 1 (c): *Provided further*, That for the initial period of six months, unless prior decision as to status is made, a monthly allotment for support of such dependent shall be paid in an amount not to exceed the monthly base pay, plus longevity, without regard to the fact that the six months' death gratuity may be paid later: *Provided further*, That at the expiration of the initial six months' period, no further decision having been made as to status, the payment as heretofore provided shall continue for an additional period not to exceed six months; any payment paid to a dependent for a period subsequent to date of death, if death occurred subsequent to the expiration of the first six months' period, shall be deducted from the six months' gratuity: *Provided further*, That the premiums on insurance issued on the life of the person paid by the Government subsequent to the declared date of death and unearned shall revert to the appropriations of the department concerned: And *provided further*, That the total of all payments made under this section, including those for insurance

premiums, shall not exceed the total pay and longevity pay due.

Sec. 4. When in the opinion of the head of the department concerned the circumstances surrounding the absence of a missing person of one of the classes mentioned in section 2 of this Act justifies such action, in the interest of the Government, or of the missing person, or of a dependent of the missing person, the head of the department, or such person as he may designate, may direct the continuance, suspension, or resumption of payments of the pay and allowances of such person. Except as provided in section 6 of this Act, in the case of a person in the hands of an enemy or interned in a neutral country, payment of allotments may not continue beyond the twelve months' period following the officially reported date of commencement of absence from his post of duty.

Sec. 5. Upon the expiration of twelve months from the date the person is reported as missing, or missing in action, in the absence of an official report of death of the missing person, the head of the department concerned is authorized to make a finding of death of such person. Following a finding of death, the six months' death gratuity provided by law is authorized to be paid. In the event of the later return of such missing person to the controllable jurisdiction of the head of the department concerned, the pay account of such person shall be reopened and charged with the amount of the six months' death gratuity which may have been paid: *Provided*, That the head of the department concerned in his discretion shall determine a monthly basis for liquidation of the amount of the death gratuity so charged in a reopened pay account.

Sec. 6. When it is officially reported by the head of the department concerned that a person missing under the conditions specified in section 2 of this Act is alive and in the hands of any enemy or is interned in a neutral country, the payments authorized by section 3 of this Act are, subject to the provisions of section 2 of this Act, authorized to be made for a period not to extend beyond the date of the receipt by the head of the department concerned of evidence that the missing person is dead or has returned to the controllable jurisdiction of the department concerned.

Sec. 7. The head of the department concerned is hereby authorized to direct the payment of new allotments from the pay of persons in active service (other than persons entitled under section 2 or section 14 of this Act to receive pay and allowances) to increase

(Continued on Next Page)

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### 3rd Army Keeps Up With News

Men of Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger's Third Army are keeping pace with war news development like everyone else—but with less trouble thanks to a unique system developed to inform them of daily events on world battlefronts and military happenings.

On bulletin boards in every company day room or mess hall throughout the Third Army the latest news in written and graphic form appears daily. The clipping and map program is a Third Army development of the Orientation Course prescribed for every American soldier by the War Department.

Taken from newspapers, news magazines, picture magazines, service journals, and technical publications by former newspaper men, now soldiers, clippings on important facts of the complex action of World War II are posted each day for the soldier's information. Other men mark large scale maps of the various theatres of operations as battle fronts change from day to day.

The clippings pasted up each day concern subjects about which the soldiers manifest interest. However, another important factor considered is posting of clippings that are most authoritative and informative.

To determine just what subjects interested the soldiers most, men of the G-3 section of the Third Army Headquarters were polled. They picked the following: stories, including diagrams and pictures, of weapons used by both American and enemy troops; tactics employed by various commanders, from generalissimo to squad leader, of the different armies; historical and other factual information on the armies of all countries; feature stories about their own commanders; and miscellaneous stories of general military interest, including a picture series on "How to Become an Officer."

### Foreign Service Bonus In Missing Person's Bill

(Continued from Preceding Page)

or decrease the amount of any allotment heretofore or hereafter made by such persons and to continue payment of any allotments of such person which may have expired in November 1941 and any month subsequent thereto, with or without the consent of such person, subject in all cases to termination by specific request of such persons, whenever in the judgment of the head of the department such action is considered essential for the well-being and protection of dependents of persons in active service.

Sec. 8. Whoever shall obtain or receive any money, check, or allotment under this Act, without being entitled thereto, with intent to defraud shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Sec. 9. Within the scope of the authority granted by this Act, the determination by the head of the department concerned, or by such person as he may designate, of the status of a person in the military or naval forces, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, or civilian officers or employees as defined in paragraph (a) (3) of section 1 of this Act, or his direction relative to continuance, temporary suspension, or resumption of payment of pay and allowances, or finding of death, shall be conclusive.

Sec. 10. The determination of the fact of dependency under the provisions of this Act, and the determination of the fact of dependency under the provisions of any and all other laws providing for the payment of pay, allowances, or other emoluments to enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States where such payments are contingent upon dependency, shall be made by the head of the department concerned, or by such subordinate as he may designate, and such determination so made shall be final and conclusive: Provided, That the Act of 4 June 1920 (41 Stat. 824), as amended (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 943), is hereby amended by deleting the word "actually" in the first proviso.

Sec. 11. The head of the department concerned, or such person as he may designate, is authorized to settle the accounts of persons for whose account payments have been made pursuant to the provisions of sections 2 to 7, both inclusive, of this Act, and the accounts of survivors of casualties to ships, stations and military installations which result in loss or destruction of disbursing records, and such settlements shall be conclusive upon the accounting officers of the Government in effecting settlements of the accounts of disbursing officers.

Sec. 12. The dependents and household and personal effects of any person on active duty



Assembling articles for use in the Third Army's system of keeping its men up-to-date on the news. St. Sgt. Myron M. Allen, of the Third Army's Public Relations Bureau, is shown above preparing his material. Right—Capt. R. F. Michalak, assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, Third Army, uses a map to illustrate a news discussion.



(without regard to pay grade) who is officially reported as injured, dead, missing as the result of military or naval operations, interned in a neutral country, or captured by the enemy, may be moved (including packing and unpacking of household effects) to the official residence of record for any such person, or, upon application by such dependents, to such other locations as may be determined by the head of the department concerned or by such person as he may designate, by the use of either commercial or Government transportation: Provided, That the cost of such transportation, including packing and unpacking, shall be charged against appropriations currently available.

Sec. 13. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in the case of any taxable year beginning after 31 Dec. 1940, no Federal income-tax return of, or payment of any Federal income tax of, such person shall be required.

(Please turn to Page 745)

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### War Phraseology Standardized

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox instructed all ships and stations that, in order to avoid ambiguity and to provide standard phraseology, in the Naval service the following terms will be used to distinguish between inter-service collaboration of one nation and combined collaboration between two or more of the United Nations:

"Joint" will be applied to inter-service collaboration of one nation.

"Combined" will be applied to military collaboration between two or more of the United Nations.

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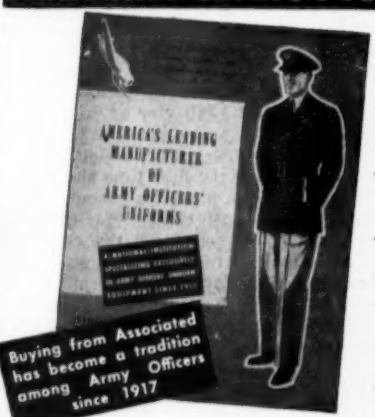
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## SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

**Foreign Affairs**—Japanese successes in the Dutch East Indies and Burma, and the threat to India, Australia and New Zealand which they have intensified, have required a realignment of the strategy of the United Nations, and the retirement of the High Command which had directed it. The ABDA—America, British, Dutch, Australia—combination has ceased to exist after a short and unsatisfactory control. General Wavell, who was Supreme Commander of "The United Nations Southwest Pacific Forces," was detached from this responsible office, and is now in command of the defense of India and Burma. Admiral Hart, put in charge of all naval operations, a task which he performed brilliantly, was ordered to Washington to report to the President. He was succeeded by Vice Admiral Helfrich, who now, according to the Netherlands Government, has been assigned to a "special mission." General Brett, who had charge of the Air under the British Command, no longer has that responsibility, and just what duty has been confided to him has not been revealed.

It was natural that the dissolution of the organization set up with such high hopes, should occur in view of the conquest of the Dutch East Indies, and the dissatisfaction of the Dutch Government and also of Australia and New Zealand, with the way in which the British Government and General Wavell had conducted operations in the Southwest Pacific. It is stated a new joint plan for a form of common action by the United States, Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand has been drawn up, and is being perfected at White House conferences and in the several capitals of the other Allied nations. Issuing from this discussion is the report that General MacArthur is to be offered the supreme command of future operations in the Southwest Pacific and areas contiguous to China and India and Burma. It is pointed out that the General, who has conducted such a magnificent defense on the Bataan Peninsula, would inspire all the United Nations to greater resistance, and that the Filipino people would feel that he had not abandoned them since their Archipelago would be included in his command. It will be remembered that Prime Minister Churchill conveyed the thanks of Parliament to him for the great contribution he had made to the Allied cause, that the statesmen of Australia have lauded him, and asked that he be placed in command of their defense, and that a strong group in Congress has gone so far as to urge that he be brought home and given supreme charge of our operations everywhere.

As a result of the impending collapse of the Dutch defense in their Far Eastern islands, Japan will become virtually self-sufficient in her war economy, and is, therefore, no longer vulnerable to economic pressure. This means that if she is to be defeated she must be attacked directly by land, sea and air. Hugh Dalton, president of the British Board of Trade, pointed out this week that the Tokyo government now has a great surplus of many vital war materials which Germany lacks, and that there is a definite danger that those two allies will make every effort to join their trade routes. Herein lies the importance of Madagascar to the totalitarian governments, for, in their possession, that island would serve as a base for the transfer of goods, as well as for submarine operations against the ships of the United Nations carrying supplies to Libya, the Near East and India. At present the exchange of rubber, tin, etc., by the Japanese for German machine tools, instruments, etc., would be limited to blockade runners, but if a juncture should be effected by the Japanese Navy with the German battleships, and the French and Italian Fleets, the trickle that is likely would become a stream.

The velvet glove having failed to prevent the constantly expanding collaboration of the Vichy government with the Axis Powers, a collaboration that may result in the control of the French Fleet by those Powers, the United States and Great Britain are beginning to employ the iron fist. On the ground that French islands in the Pacific, notably those of New Caledonia and New Oceania, including Tahiti, which produce raw materials essential to war conduct, lie squarely across American sea lanes to Australia, the United States has given recognition to the *de facto* governments they have, which are controlled by de Gaulle, and has assigned troops to aid their defense. It is stated this action does not involve recognition of the de Gaulle movement, which has its headquarters in London. However, the French at Vichy and London both realize that for the first time the United States has recognized opposition to Vichy. Such recognition met with prompt objection from that government, because it was in direct conflict with the brusque criticism we made of Free French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, off the coast of Newfoundland. Doubtless as part of the changed policy which has been pursued, British planes bombed the Renault factories, just outside of Paris, which resulted in heavy destruction and a long French death-roll. This British attack was justified by our State Department. It is specifically denied by the Department that we have any intention of promoting de Gaulle's possession of French territory, but rather to recognize the French authorities in effective control wherever they may be, whether they represent Vichy or de Gaulle. As to Martinique and Guadeloupe, Vichy's control of them will not be questioned unless expanded collaboration with the Axis should compel action, in which case we will move in accord with the Convention of Havana joined in by all of the Pan-American Republics.

Our Government is intensifying its policy of increasing the self-sufficiency of Pan-American States through financial aid and measures for their protection. Signed with Brazil this week were four accords, under which we made available \$100,000,000 to the Rio Government for the mobilization of the productive resources of the country. Further additional assistance was given under the Lend-Lease act, a \$5,000,000 fund was allocated for the development of the raw rubber production of the Amazon Valley and adjacent areas, and provision was made for the development of the Itabira high grade iron ore properties and the Victoria-Minas Railroad. Participating in the Lend-Lease and iron ore agreements was the British Government. Negotiations, too, have been underway with Ecuador, whereby mutual assistance will occur between that country and ours. In consequence, there is a gratifying collaboration between the Pan-American States, which will be fruitful in common defense measures.

Watching developments in the Pacific is the Soviet Government. Tension between Moscow and Tokyo has increased, the latter intimating threats which have not appealed to Stalin. Participating in Presidential and State Department conferences this week was Admiral William H. Standley, our new Ambassador to Russia. Having been a member of the Lend-Lease mission which went to Moscow, Admiral Standley is thoroughly familiar with the needs of the Red Army, and it is understood that his effort has been to accelerate deliveries from the United States. From all that

has been received from Moscow, it is evident the Admiral's appointment as Ambassador has been most gratifying to Stalin and other Russian officials.

The tragedies which have followed since his term of office began in 1940 have brought to the point of fall the Churchill ministry, according to reports from London. It is doubtful if the censor would have permitted these reports to pass had there not been a situation in England which justified their dispatch. It has been known ever since the German capture of Crete that the opposition to Churchill was growing in strength, and although, as he himself said, he was responsible for the entrance of the United States into the war, and American troops and supplies have been reaching Ireland and the dominions, these great achievements have not allayed the criticism or mitigated the demand for a new prime minister. While an extreme Socialist, verging on communism, Sir Stafford Cripps, if chosen premier in succession to Churchill, can be depended upon to adhere to strictly British traditions as Ramsay MacDonald adhered to them when he was prime minister some years ago. Cripps made a successful ambassador to Russia, although it must be recognized that the Soviet entrance into the war was not due to anything the British government or its representatives did, but rather to the design of Hitler to gain the vast resources of the Ukraine and the Caucasus. If Cripps succeeds Churchill, it is fully expected that there will be no lessening in the purpose animating the two governments, to prosecute the war until victory shall have been attained.

**Bureau of Ordnance**—Indicative of the speed with which the Bureau of Ordnance has responded to the tremendous demands of war production, monthly contractual obligations have increased more than 49 per cent during the two-month period following Pearl Harbor as compared with the same period before hostilities, it was announced this week by the Navy Department. It is worthy of note that this increase was loaded on a program which was already going at nearly full speed when war was declared.

From a monthly average of \$217,000,000 in obligations placed by the Bureau of Ordnance in October and November, the figure rose to an average of \$324,000,000 per month for December and January. Contracts for ordnance material placed between 30 Oct. 1941, and 5 Feb. 1942, total \$51. Aiding in the fulfillment of these contracts are 260 new contractors who have not hitherto been engaged in Navy ordnance production. In addition, the Bureau is constantly pressing its search for even more manufacturers who can turn out the weapons and substance of war, and surveying all plants which can possibly be converted to this production.

Actually the outstanding contracts with this Bureau on 6 Feb. 1942 numbered 2600 and there was a total of 1000 firms engaged in the manufacture of Naval ordnance to fulfill these contracts. The total value of these 2600 outstanding contracts amounted to \$1,650,295,000.

As a means of increasing production, the practice of subcontracting is of major concern to the Bureau of Ordnance. Incidentally, it cushions the impact of the war on small business concerns. An analysis of reports received makes it evident that the Bureau's procurement program reaches into nearly every corner of the Nation. Information on hand shows that there are over 8000 instances wherein prime contractors are obtaining material from subcontractors or secondary supply sources for the fulfillment of some 886 prime contracts investigated. Naturally, a major portion of this subcontracting and secondary supply activity is concentrated in industrial areas, but in a substantial number of instances this activity carried the production program into states not previously touched. In many instances the Bureau itself has contributed to the distribution of work by breaking down complex ordnance equipment into component parts and having them produced by different companies.

Ammunition components are distributed among a large number of producers and shipped to ammunition depots for final assembly. For example, 27 different companies are engaged in the manufacture of 20 mm. projectiles; 13 companies manufacture 20 mm. cartridge cases; 3 companies manufacture 20 mm. ammunition boxes; 7 companies are engaged in loading 20 mm. ammunition, in addition to Naval Ammunition Depots; 6 companies are making 20 mm. detonators; 6 companies supply tracer materials; about 15 companies are making parts for fuzes; and so on.

**Armored Force**—Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Chief of the Armored Force, on 28 Feb., was welcomed home to York, Pa., and shown the "York Plan" of war industry at work. The visit of General Devers to his native town was an occasion of celebration and the general spent most of the entire day inspecting armament plants where he was shown every item of tanks being fabricated in factories which two years ago began turning from peaceful manufacturing to producing munitions.

Everywhere he went, General Devers came upon workmen, whom he had known in his boyhood and their sons tolling beside them, all of whom were mobilized into what General Devers declared was the most inspiring thing he had seen in America at war. In the evening he was the guest of the annual dinner of the York Engineering Club and 500 citizens of York listened while he told them what the armed forces would do with the implements of war which are being made at York in converted industrial plants and remodeled woodsheds.

"We are going to win this war," General Devers declared, "when enough of America has taken its cue from what you are doing right here. It will take time, and a lot of men are going to die, but when we have the implements of war to put into the hands of our soldiers, the things which you are building here, we will come through."

"There is a lot more that I wish I could tell you. The Army is not any more idle than you neighbors of mine are, but—well, you'll have to take it at that," he added.

**Chemical Warfare Service**—The Chemical Warfare Service Civilian Defense School, Edgewood Arsenal, Md., will shortly be moved to University of Maryland, College Park, Md., thus freeing facilities at crowded Edgewood, focal point of Chemical Warfare activities. This is in line with the policy of establishing Civilian Defense schools at various universities throughout the country. Similar schools have already begun operation at Texas A. & M. and Stanford University, while additional units are expected soon to be placed in operation in New England, along the Gulf Coast and in the Middle West.

Col. Maurice E. Barker, formerly Chief of the Technical Division in the Office of the Chief, Chemical Warfare Service, has been transferred to Edgewood Arsenal, Md., where he will serve as technical director. Col. Edward Montgomery, former Chief of the Field Service in the Office of the Chief, has assumed Colonel Barker's former duties.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Alexander Wilson has been placed in charge of the Field



Service, with Lt. Col. Alden H. Waitt, who was formerly on duty with the General Staff, serving as his executive officer.

Recently promoted from captain, Maj. Rowert W. Breaks, assistant to the executive officer in the Office of the Chief, is scheduled to leave Washington early next week to assume new duties at Ft. Bragg, N. C.

**Army Nurse Corps**—Twenty-five Regular nurses and a like number of Reserves this week took the examination for promotion to the grade of chief nurse with the relative rank of first lieutenant. Army Nurse Corps officials state that as a result of this examination, promotions will be made to those who qualify probably late this month.

**Finance Department**—Revelation that all military and civilian personnel of the Army will soon be permitted to purchase Defense Bonds and Stamps by voluntary, regular deductions from their pay was made by the War Department this week in an announcement which stated that details of this plan are now being perfected. Meanwhile, the War Department said that in the six-month period ending 23 Jan., officers and civilian employees of the War Department in Washington purchased a total of \$1,454,349.90 worth of bonds and stamps.

Commanding officer of the newly organized Finance Department replacement training center battalion at Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., is Maj. Alger Hanks whose grandfather, William Hanks, was the cousin of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln.

The War Department has promulgated new regulations, AR35-2360, concerning pay of enlisted men with regards to longevity pay.

**Quartermaster Corps**—From under the heavy veil of war-time security, it may at last be revealed that apple pie, not ice cream, is the Army's favorite desert. Secret Quartermaster documents recently released attest that third place dessert honors have been achieved by the lowly doughnut, which in turn is followed in popularity by chocolate cake and cherry pie. Completing the gastronomical line-up are coconut cake, mince pie and fruit cobbler. Ninth and tenth places are occupied by banana pudding and butterscotch pudding. So detailed has been the investigation that it may be further revealed that number 11 in the soldier's regard is rice pudding.

**Bureau of Ships**—Rear Adm. A. H. Van Keuren, Chief of the Bureau of Ships, was principal speaker at the launching of the USS Aulick at the Consolidated Steel Corp. Ltd., Orange, Texas, yard. The launching of the USS Aulick marked the first launching of any combatant vessel on the Gulf of Mexico since the Civil War and the first nearly completed product of a naval yard which was constructed in record time. Mrs. Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr., wife of Capt. Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr., USN, Acting Commandant, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, La., sponsored the destroyer which was named in honor of the late Comdr. John H. Aulick, USN.

The USS Aaron Ward, the second destroyer to bear the name of the Spanish American War hero, was commissioned at the New York Navy Yard on 4 March. Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, USN, Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier and Commandant of the Third Naval District, together with Rear Adm. E. J. Marquart, USN, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard, were guests at the commissioning ceremonies. Capt. Harold V. McKittrick, USN, read the commissioning orders.

Mrs. John D. Bulkeley, wife of Lt. John D. Bulkeley, USN, was sponsor of the Navy's latest submarine combat ship, the PC-487, which was launched on 28 Feb. at the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corp. plant, Harlem River, N. Y. Lieutenant Bulkeley is the naval officer, who under heavy Japanese fire, took his PT boat into Binanga Bay in the Philippines and sent a torpedo crashing into a 5,000-ton Japanese ship. Mrs. Bulkeley made a brief speech at the launching ceremonies and immediately following the slipping of the PC-487 into the water, the Consolidated Shipbuilding Corp. was awarded the Navy "E" for "Efficiency, Excellence and Achievement" in ship production.

**Bureau of Aeronautics**—Secretary of the Navy Knox and Rear Adm. John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, have written letters to the Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Calif., the Gruman Aircraft Engineering Corp., Bethpage, Long Island, and the Vought-Sikorsky Aircraft Division of the United Aircraft Corporation, Stratford, Conn., praising the performance in action of the Douglas "Dauntless" dive bombers, and Douglas "Devastator" torpedo planes, Gruman "Wildcat" carrier-based fighters and Vought-Sikorsky "Kingfisher" observation scout planes. Secretary Knox and Admiral Towers highly praised the performance of these planes which have distinguished themselves in action against the enemy.

The Navy's gigantic Air Station at Corpus Christi, Tex., has set a safety record among civil service personnel in comparison with other Naval Training Stations throughout the nation, according to the January safety bulletin issued by the U. S. Compensation Commission. During 1941, the "University of the Air" had only seven lost-time accidents, none of which were fatal. According to the Compensation Commission this tops the safety records set by other Naval Air Training Stations for the year.

Elimination flight training at the U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base at Miami, Fla., among the earliest air training stations of that type to be established, has been temporarily discontinued, the Navy Department announced this week. The order, to become effective on 10 March, is designed to provide additional facilities at the base for advanced operational training. Forman Field, one of the outlying Navy fields, will also be affected by the change. Personnel and equipment attached to the reserve base will be distributed among other Naval Reserve Aviation Bases, the Navy announcement said.

**Provisional Parachute Group**—The Army's parachute troops, which are already among the best equipped troops of their kind in the world, will soon be issued a new-type coat and trousers which have been designed by the Quartermaster Corps. The new coat and trousers affords more freedom of action and also provides more pocket space for carrying supplies and military equipment.

Most novel feature, according to Quartermaster Corps designers, is the "slanting" of the two upper breast pockets of the coat so that easy access to them can be made by placing the left hand into the right breast pocket, or by placing the right hand into the left breast pocket. Thus either hand can grasp needed equipment while the jumper is riding in the chute, making a landing, or disengaging from the giant umbrella following the landing. A double set of snap fasteners affords security for the pockets.

Collar and sleeves, as well as the center upper "life pocket" are substantially the same as in the previously designed coat. The fabric, like the previous issue, is water and wind resistant twill. The back of the coat has been re-styled. In the area of the skirt, additional flare has been added by cutting a seam across the back at the waistline, thereby affording more room and therefore more freedom of action to the lower region of the trunk.

In re-designing the trousers the outstanding change is the use of elastic fabric at the lower section in order to furnish a better fit to the ankle and calf. Trouser pockets are much larger and now have special compartments for carrying the necessary equipment.

**Field Artillery**—In accordance with War Department orders, the 70th and 71st Field Artillery battalions, which have been redesignated as truck-drawn battalions comprising three 105 mm. howitzers, formed a composite regiment and staged their final mounted review at Ft. Sill, Okla., Sunday, 1 March. Lt. Col. C. W. Gallaher, commanding officer of the 71st, acted as regimental commander of the two battalions which were formerly known as the second and third battalions of the 83rd Field Artillery Regiment. Maj. James L. Beynon, 70th Battalion commander, led his unit in the review, while Maj. Robert C. Hendley acted as commanding officer of the 71st Battalion. Capt. James Cantrell acted as adjutant of the composite regiment and M. Sgt. Robert J. Norberg acted as the sergeant major of the troops.

Lining up for the formalities preceeding the mounted review which terminated the services of the animals in the two units, the battalions were formally presented to Brig. Gen. G. R. Allin, post commander and his staff. Following the presentation of the units, Sgt. John R. Gwin, first sergeant of Battery "A," 70th Field Artillery, was guided by officers and standard bearers of the regiment to the reviewing stand, where Col. Gallaher gave him custody of his horse Tony, which had been personally groomed by Sergeant Gwin during the last 15 years.

The 71st Field Artillery was founded during the American Revolution. It has been actively associated with horses in every war in which the United States has participated. It was formed from the original artillery groups of the Continental Army, and has been in existence almost continually since then. The 70th Field Artillery is a direct "decendant" of the first battalion of the 2nd Field Artillery Regiment. In 1917 it was actually composed of transfers from the 17th and 18th batteries of the Third, Fifth and Sixth, Field Artillery regiments.

An address delivered recently by Brig. Gen. Edwin P. Parker, jr., commandant of the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center at Ft. Bragg, N. C., demonstrates how the offensive is pervading all the American forces. General Parker speaking to 119 graduates of the one-month preparation course given by the Field Artillery Replacement Training Center School told the graduates that "It is not the important thing that you leave here and go on to Ft. Sill and receive a commission, or that you go out to a combat unit as a non-commissioned officer. The important thing is to know how to take the offensive, and, no matter what your job may be, to do it well." In conjunction with General Parker's address, Lt. Col. Robert O. Montgomery, director of the school, revealed that none of the enlisted men that had been sent on to Ft. Sill had failed to pass the course and gain a commission.

**Army Air Forces**—Recent reports of German military gliders point to a new use of these large towed craft—that of supplying German forces in Libya and the Crimea.

Although definite figures are not yet available, it is reliably reported that the gliders being used by the Germans in these operations are of huge size, with a wing span of 130 feet or more. They are reportedly towed behind tri-motored transports and bombers and because of German air superiority in those theatres, have been highly successful in performing their designed mission. Their value for surprise attack was amply demonstrated in Belgium and in Crete.

Meantime, the glider development program of the Army Air Forces is making steady progress. The first of our experimental troop gliders have been successfully test-flown at Wright Field and several different designs of these big gliders will be put through static and flight tests before the present experimental program is complete. At Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif., a natural landing field, formerly known as Mesquite Dry Lake, which is more than two miles long and nearly a mile wide, has been established as the principal training area. Among the techniques of glider flying being stressed at Twenty-Nine Palms is the ability to spot land these ships and bring them to a very short and abrupt halt. The design features which make it possible to do this with the two small two-place gliders will be retained in the large troop-carrying gliders, officials report.

The Army must have at least 375,000 more fliers in the next two years, according to an estimate by members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science named by the War Department as the committee to determine the minimum educational requirements for flight training and how these requirements can be met by existing educational facilities.

The committee, which is headed by Prof. William L. Hart of the University of Minnesota, has already tendered its report to the War Department, according to Dr. Forest R. Moulton, permanent secretary of the organization. One of the other recommendations of the committee is a ground school which can be telescoped into about twelve weeks for men who have studied elementary algebra and geometry.

In outlining the details of the committee's recommendations Dr. Moulton says: "The program of production of military planes which President Roosevelt announced—50,000 planes in 1942 and 75,000 in 1943—calls for at least a trained aviation personnel of 150,000 this year and 225,000 next year. An unknown fraction of these will have had a considerable part of the necessary college training and will enter the service directly.

"It will be of very great aid to the national defense to give us as many of the remainder as possible most of their pre-training in educational institutions. If the number to be trained in our schools should be half of the total required—or 75,000 and 112,000 in the next two years—the number of classes would necessarily be enormous and the facilities of our universities would be taxed. Consequently it is important to start the course at once and to prepare the men for the air service as rapidly as possible."

Dr. Moulton stressed the fact that the crew of a bomber plane often consists of four or five men, with the navigator holding great responsibility. The basic course of study laid down included solid training in advanced algebra, solid geometry, plane





and spherical trigonometry, general astronomy and physics. Thousands of men must be started on these courses of study at once, the committee said, in order to meet the need ahead.

The Army Air Corps has moved the headquarters for the Domestic Division of the Air Corps Ferrying Command from Logan Field, Baltimore, Md., to the Baltimore Municipal Airport the War Department has announced. The new headquarters which will continue under the command of Maj. Robert H. Baker, AC, will serve as a base from which all aircraft produced in the Baltimore area will be ferried to Army bases in this country or to war fronts in other parts of the world. Brig. Gen. Robert Olds, commander of the Ferrying Command, said that the move would be effective at once.

America's air transport industry, called the most efficient in the world, is formulating a program of vast aid to the Army Air Forces and the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, it was revealed this week. The project calls for the airline networks to ferry long-range bombers from coast to coast, or wherever they are needed. Personnel of the lines would assist in training pilots and mechanics of the air services and do repair or modification work on warplanes of the services. In addition, the airline pilots would train to aid the air services in emergency dispersal of aircraft from factories and bases if enemy air raids were threatened.

Although this program has not been officially presented to the Army and Navy, airline officials and pilots have discussed it in detail and the resources of the airline organizations are now being surveyed. It was pointed out that all these voluntary duties would be carried out without seriously disrupting the schedules of the transport industry.

**Signal Corps**—Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer, this week announced the Signal Corps personnel assigned to the new Communications Coordination Branch, set up in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer to standardize and limit the types of radio signalling equipment in the Army. Col. David M. Crawford is chief of the branch, with Col. Hugh Mitchell, Capt. P. N. Vassil, and 1st Lt. Joseph F. Craig and 1st Lt. William A. Kelly in the branch office.

Membership in the Army Communications and Equipment Coordination Board, working with the branch in carrying out its functions, consists of S. A. Beckley, FA; Wayne L. Barker, CAC; William F. Withers, Cav.; and Dana G. McBride, Cav. Assigned to the Signal Corps Technical Committee for administrative work are 1st Lts. Clarence N. Jennings and William A. Backus and 2nd Lt. Charles S. Perry. The four divisions within the branch are staffed as follows:

**Equipment Coordination Division**—Lt. Col. Francis J. Magee, Officer in Charge; Capt. Ralph E. Lamar and Howard H. Smith; 1st Lts. George L. Buck, Lawrence C. Sheetz, and E. R. Ferguson; and 2nd Lt. Edwin T. Herbig, Jr.

**Allowances Division**—Lt. Col. Frances E. Kidwell, Officer in Charge; Maj. William W. Sturdy; Capt. John C. Brumbaugh, Kenneth Koon, Lee O. Lowdermilk, and Jesse F. Thomas; 1st Lts. Hiram E. Flite, Perkins G. Post, Sidney N. Storbnaaten, Hugh F. McGowan, and Raymond G. School; 2nd Lts. Arthur W. Carlson, John L. Hart, Leo Kahn, Fred E. Kyer, Hiram V. Reeves, Jr., Karl M. Reik, John M. Sanabria, Ted W. Peterson, and Sidney L. Scott.

**Statistics and Reference Division**—Lt. Col. Sidney F. Mashbir, Officer in Charge; Maj. Mallory O. Wooster; Capt. G. Hoberg; 2nd Lts. Henry M. Buck, and James P. Lipp.

**Procedures Coordination Division**—Capt. Arthur A. McCrary, Officer in Charge; 1st Lt. Tolbert J. Hill; 2nd Lts. Harry H. Book and George W. Good.

The following promotions have occurred in the Signal Corps in the past week: Col. F. E. Stoner, to brigadier general (temp.); Col. (temp.) D. McL. Crawford, to colonel (perma.); Lt. Col. F. T. Gillespie to colonel (temp.); Maj. H. S. Beardsley, to lieutenant colonel; Maj. D. B. Barton to lieutenant colonel (temp.); Capt. C. J. Hauge and N. L. Mower to major (temp.); 1st Lts. R. B. Haspel and J. J. Peot to captain; 1st Lts. J. M. Askew and J. L. Wiegrefe to captain (temp.); 2nd Lt. W. M. Lauterbach to first lieutenant; 2nd Lts. W. F. Molesky, H. L. Newman, J. T. Newman, R. B. Scholes, W. F. Starr, to first lieutenant (temp.).

The following Signal Corps officers have reported for duty in the Office of the Chief Signal Officer and have been assigned as follows: Col. David M. Crawford, Chief of the Communication Coordination Branch, upon activation of that Branch on 23 Feb.; 1st Lt. Lester L. Washburn, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. Homer G. Davies, Storage and Issue Division, Materiel Branch; Lt. Col. Hardy P. Browning, Army Communications Branch; 2nd Lt. Avery E. Sewell, Plant Division, Army Communications Branch; Capt. A. Robert Heller, RADAR Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Morris S. Reynolds, RADAR Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Raymond B. Jewett, Traffic Division, Army Communications Branch; Capt. John H. Brumhall, Plant Division, Army Communications Branch; 2nd Lt. Valentine M. Perry, Military Personnel Division, Operations Branch; Lt. Col. Victor A. Conrad, Air Communications Division, Operations Branch; 1st Lt. Clarence E. Conklin, Service Division, Administrative Branch; 1st Lt. Edward A. Gough, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Theodore S. Helan, Scheduling Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. William B. Latta, Executive Control Division; Maj. Guy E. Whitman, Scheduling Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Garland V. Moore, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; Lt. Col. Lyle D. Wise, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Malcolm A. Peckhan, Scheduling Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. Howard H. Smith, Army Communications and Equipment Coordination Division, Communication Coordination Branch; 2nd Lt. H. Leslie Atlans, Jr., General Development Division, Materiel Branch; Maj. Carl A. Kraege, Plant Division, Army Communications Branch; 2nd Lt. Russel H. Horton, Signal Intelligence Service, Army Communications Branch; 1st Lt. George H. Knight, Photographic Division, Administrative Branch; 1st Lt. Nelson H. Moore, Legal Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. William R. Hewlett, General Development Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Thomas J. Seliger, Jr., Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; Capt. Hubert A. Sheppard, Air Communications Division, Operations Branch; 1st Lt. Emil J. Pouzar, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; 2nd Lt. Robert W. Strunk, Procurement Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Edward F. Ferguson, Equipment Coordination Division, Communication Coordination Branch; 1st Lt. Samuel E. Clements, Equipment Coordination Division, Communication Coordination Branch; 2nd Lt. James J. Robson, Maintenance Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Henry P. Hutchinson, Maintenance Division, Materiel Branch; 1st Lt. Richard H. Ayre, Maintenance Division, Materiel Branch.

Lt. Col. Robert E. Burns is executive officer, Materiel Branch, Office Chief Signal Officer, effective 25 Feb., 1942, Vice Maj. E. Blair Garland, relieved.

Brig. Gen. Frank E. Stoner, has reported for duty as Chief, Army Communications Branch.

**Ordnance Department**—The Office of the Chief of Ordnance, in response to offers and queries from many civic organizations, concerning donations of cannon and other items of military materiel salvaged from the Central Powers at the conclusion of World War I, has announced that this armament now has value only as scrap. Therefore, Maj. Gen. Charles T. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, has suggested that civic groups wishing to make these items available for present needs should contact their local scrap metal dealers and offer the items for sale.

It was pointed out that in many instances these cannon and other weapons are mounted in public squares, parks, and before court houses in communities throughout the nation. The Ordnance Department has emphasized that it cannot guarantee replacement of these trophies, and that further it cannot pay freight or other charges in connection with the handling of this out of date materiel.

A six-line poem concerning shell inspection, authored by Fred Hettinger, Pittsburgh Ordnance District Inspector, has been brought to the attention of Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., chief of Ordnance Department Industrial Service, by Col. James L. Gulon, Pittsburgh District Deputy Chief. Reproductions of the poem have been posted in a large industrial plant in the Pittsburgh District, a "pep" reminder to workmen. The Ordnance poem follows:

"The shell that you reject and scrap,  
Might be the one to end a Jap;  
But on the other hand it's true,  
A faulty shell is dangerous too;  
So use your head, inspect them well—  
Be sure the Axis gets the hell."

The first anniversary of the 447th Ordnance Company was celebrated late last month with a dinner and dance at the Washington Youree Hotel, Shreveport, La. The company paid its respects to 1st Lt. R. B. Baker, Jr., commanding officer, and to 1st Lt. Paul D. Robinson. Tech. Sgt. Wright D. Bradshaw reviewed the history of the company, while Sgt. Leroy Eure acted as master of ceremonies.

**Chaplains**—Noting that the word "slogan" is defined by one authority as the "gathering word" of a Highland clan, and by another authority as a synonym of "watchword," Ch. (Brig. Gen.) William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, in a circular letter dispatched this week, states that individuals and the press, religious and secular, have recently sent to his office many "watch words" and "gathering words" descriptive of the objectives of the Chaplain Corps.

Chaplain Arnold told Army chaplains that "considering the deep religious significance of this war and remembering the request of the President for prayer, I say to our chaplains with the men, 'Keep Them Praying.' Men ought always to pray, and not to faint. 'Keep Them Praying' and we shall win the war and a just peace."

Ch. (Lt. Col.) Charles D. Trexler, who for the past year has been at Ft. Devens, Mass., as chaplain of the 101st Cavalry, has been assigned to duty as the Post Chaplain, Army Medical Center, Washington. His transfer to duty in Washington parts Chaplain Trexler from duty with an organization he has served since 1919. He was made senior chaplain of the Eighth Army Corps with the Army in France, and later of the Seventh Army Corps in the Army of Occupation. In civil church life he has served three terms as president of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and two terms as a member of the executive board of the United Lutheran Council in America.

**Bureau of Medicine and Surgery**—Five doctors have been issued appointments as Acting Assistant Surgeons with the rank of lieutenant (jg), the Navy Department announced late last week. New appointees are Warren Z. Lane, Raymond H. Barker, Ralph D. Ross, Ynez D. Eskelson, and Clifton G. Aycock.

**Medical Corps**—To meet the war-time problems of venereal disease control the War Department announced this week that a specially qualified venereal disease control officer with the grade of Major will be assigned to each Army camp of 20,000 or more men, each Field Army, Air Force and Armored Force, each Corps Area or Department, each Division, General Headquarters and Headquarters, Communication Zone.

The new Control Officers will function within the Army and with civilian health agencies in stamping out possible sources of infections. Meanwhile, the War Department announced that within military commands measures to be taken to assure prompt and adequate venereal disease control include: supervision, coordination and improvement of the venereal disease educational program; cooperation with other military agencies in order to provide an adequate recreational program; cooperation in the provision and maintenance of adequate facilities for prophylaxis; provision of adequate physical inspections of troops to detect early such cases as may fail to report at sick call; provision, standardization and supervision of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of infected military personnel; close cooperation with local civilian health authorities to insure the reporting of probable civilian sources of infection which occur among soldiers in order to assist the civilian agencies in the elimination of the foci of infection; and the collection and detailed analysis of data concerning the incidents and sources of infections acquired in the troops of the respective organizations.

Following graduation of 24 Medical Corps officers on Saturday, 28 Feb., from a course in Tropical Medicine at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C., a similar course began this week with approximately the same number of officers in attendance. Col. George Callender, MC, Director of the school, presided at the graduation exercises, and Dr. Richard Strong, American authority on Tropical Medicine, delivered a short address to the graduates.

Instituted on 1 Aug., 1941, the course in Tropical Medicine, was at first held for four weeks, including only subjects in tropical medicine. In November, however, the course was extended to two months, with other subjects in military medicine included in the curriculum.

Among those who have lectured during the course are: Dr. Charles Armstrong, Dr. R. E. Dyer, Dr. Edward Francis; Dr. L. L. Williams, Jr.; and Dr. W. G. Workman, all of the Public Health Service; Dr. F. C. Bishopp, Department of Agriculture; and Rear Adm. E. R. Stitt, USN-Ret.

Names of those who graduated Saturday follow: 1st Lt. Emil H. Bauersfeld, 1st Lt. Cyril B. Blaney, 1st Lt. Wilmer B. Buckland, Capt. Bernard A. Berman, Capt. Francis D. Dean, 1st Lt. John B. DeHoff, 1st Lt. Armore DelGuidice, 1st Lt. Israel E. Garber, Maj. William A. Hutchinson, Maj. Milosh Kasich, Capt. Lowell H. Leverman, 1st Lt. Emanuel J. Levin, Capt. Bernard L. Lipman, 1st Lt. Roscoe I. McFadden, 1st Lt. Felix J. McGraw, Maj. Earle T. Norman, 1st Lt. Benjamin F. Novack, Capt. Milton R. Ort, Capt. David E. Plummer, 1st Lt. Edward G. Savage, 1st Lt. Joseph L. Selden, 1st Lt. Herbert S. Sharlin, Capt. Jack Wagner, and Capt. George W. Warrick.



### Foreign Service Bonus In Missing Person's Bill

(Continued from Page 741)

eral income tax by—  
(a) any individual in the military or naval forces of the United States, or  
(b) any civilian officer or employee of any department who, at the time any such return or payment would otherwise become due, is a prisoner of war or is otherwise detained by any foreign government with which the United States is at war, or  
(c) any individual in the military or naval forces of the United States serving on sea duty or outside the continental United States at the time any such return or payment would otherwise become due, shall become due until one of the following dates, whichever is the earliest:

(1) the fifteenth day of the third month following the month in which he ceases (except by reason of death or incompetency) to be a prisoner of war, or to be detained by any foreign government with which the United States is at war, or to be a member of the military or naval forces of the United States serving on sea duty or outside the continental United States, as the case may be, unless prior to the expiration of such fifteenth day he again is a prisoner of war, or is detained by any foreign government with which the United States is at war, or is a member of the military or naval forces of the United States serving on sea duty or outside the continental United States;

(2) the fifteenth day of the third month following the month in which the present war with Germany, Italy, and Japan is terminated, as proclaimed by the President; or

(3) the fifteenth day of the third month following the month in which an executor, administrator, or conservator of the estate of the taxpayer is appointed.

Such due date is prescribed subject to the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to extend the time for filing such return or paying such tax, as in other cases, and to assess and collect the tax as provided in sections 146, 273, and 274 of the Internal Revenue Code in cases in which such assessment or collection is jeopardized and in cases of bankruptcy or receivership. For the purpose of this section, the term "continental United States" means the States and the District of Columbia, and the terms "individual" or "member" of the military or naval forces of the United States means any person in the Army of the United States, the United States Navy, the Marine Corps, the Army or Navy Nurse Corps (female), the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, or the Public Health Service.

Sec. 14. The provisions of this Act, applicable to persons in the hands of an enemy, shall also apply to any person beleaguered or besieged by enemy forces.

Sec. 15. This Act, except sections 13, 16, 17, and 18, shall be effective from 8 Sept. 1939, and shall remain in effect until the termination of the present war with Germany, Italy, and Japan, as proclaimed by the President, and for twelve months thereafter.

[Sec. 16 covers Congressmen's retirement act.]

[Sec. 17 authorizes additional So. lock.]

[Sec. 18 (quoted above) increases foreign service pay.]

### Honor Submarine Commanders

Seven submarine commanders serving with American forces in the Southwestern Pacific and adjacent waters in the Far East this week were named as having received the Navy Cross for "especially meritorious conduct" in action against the enemy.

All the submarine commanders were personally decorated by Vice Adm. William A. Glassford, Jr., who has authority to award these honors by virtue of his position as commander of the U. S. Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific.

Among the officers named as recipients of the Navy Cross were the following:

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Smith, Lt. Comdr. C. Hurd, Lt. Comdr. W. L. Wright, Lt. Comdr. M. C. Humma, Lt. Comdr. E. B. McKinney, Lt. Comdr. J. C. Dempsey, and Lt. Comdr. W. G. Chapple.

In announcing the names of the officers, the Navy did not disclose the manner in which the submarine commanders won their awards, but it was indicated that these men handled part of the far-ranging undersea offensive against the enemy and that they have contributed to the score of enemy casualties piled up by the Navy.

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### Official U. S. War Communiques

**Navy Department, No. 46, 27 Feb.**  
**Far East:** The following submarine commanders have been awarded the Navy Cross in recognition of their especially meritorious conduct during actions with the enemy:  
Lt. Comdr. C. C. Smith, USN.  
Lt. Comdr. K. C. Hurd, USN.  
Lt. Comdr. W. L. Wright, USN.  
Lt. Comdr. M. C. Humma, Jr., USN.  
Lt. Comdr. E. B. McKinney, USN.  
Lt. J. C. Dempsey, USN.  
Lt. W. G. Chapple, USN.  
Citations are not yet available as the above awards were made in the sphere of action by the Commander of United States Naval Forces, Southwest Pacific, Vice Adm. William A. Glassford, Jr., USN.

**War Department, No. 126, 27 Feb.**  
**Philippine Theater:** Fighting continues on the Bataan front with light forces engaged on both sides. General MacArthur's troops are holding advance positions which represent gains of from one to eight kilometers along the entire front during the past forty-eight hours. The greatest advance was made on the right of the line north of Pilar. Our troops are being subjected to a relatively light enemy air and artillery attack.  
There has been no firing on our fortifications from enemy artillery positions on the Cavite shore for several days.

**War Department, No. 127, 27 Feb.**  
**General:** In response to inquiries the Secretary of War has authorized the following statement relative to estimated losses inflicted by our Army on Japanese shipping and aircraft:

From 7 Dec. 1941, to date, the American Army Air Force has probably sunk at least 19 Japanese vessels and seriously damaged 31 others. It is particularly difficult to confirm sinking of vessels by aerial action, because the pilots and observers are often at too great an altitude or are flying at too great a speed to know in every instance the results of the attack.

In presenting this summary the War Department has included among the vessels probably sunk only those where the observed damage was so great as to leave little doubt as to ultimate destruction. Among those listed as seriously damaged are included only those on which direct hits were scored. It seems likely that some of the vessels so listed were damaged so severely that they might now be considered as lost. In many cases, near misses were reported during bombing attacks. Some of the resultant explosions may have caused serious damage to ships. However, no estimate of the number of vessels so damaged is included in this report. Many of the enemy transports were sunk before troops had an opportunity to disembark, so a heavy loss of life may be presumed.

In addition to the damage inflicted on enemy shipping, our Army Air Force and our anti-aircraft artillery shot down a total of 245 Japanese airplanes. In this total are included only those where the destruction was officially confirmed. Many other airplanes were hit and some of them were last observed smoking and rapidly losing altitude. It seems probable, therefore, that the total enemy losses in aircraft were much greater than the figure given.

It is interesting to note that during the same period the total number of American Army planes shot down by the Japanese was 48. Thus the enemy losses of planes in the air exceeded ours in the ratio of five to one. This is particularly significant in view of the overwhelming numerical superiority of the enemy in practically every encounter. The figures given do not include planes destroyed on the ground. The losses by such destruction were heavy on both sides.

During this same period, the American Volunteer Group serving with the Chinese Army shot down 165 Japanese planes, while losing only 31 of their own aircraft. While not officially a part of the American Army, the members of this group are all Americans and are flying American-built planes.  
The following is an estimate of losses to enemy shipping inflicted by American Army air attacks:

	Probably Sunk	Seriously Damaged
Battleships .....	1	1
Cruisers .....	1	13
Destroyers .....	2	2
Tankers .....	3	..
Transports .....	11	14
Submarines .....	1	..
Aircraft carriers .....	..	1
Totals .....	19	31

**Philippine Theater:** General MacArthur has reported to the War Department that he has authorized the expenditure of \$10,000,000 in relief funds for immediate distribution to relieve suffering and privation among the civilian population in the Philippines, particularly among the families of military personnel in the field. He has set aside the sum of \$2,500,000 for the payment of gratuities to widows and orphans of officers and soldiers killed in line of duty, the care and rehabilitation of military personnel permanently disabled, the relief of families of those wounded in action, and of the families of all military personnel who may be in want.

In addition, he has set aside \$2,500,000 for gratuities to families of civilians killed or incapacitated by enemy action, the care and rehabilitation of civilians wounded or injured as a result of enemy action, the relief of their families, and the reconstruction of homes damaged or destroyed by the enemy.

General MacArthur said his action was inspired by the outstanding loyalty exhibited by Filipinos of all classes, both in occupied and unoccupied areas.

**Navy Department, No. 47, 28 Feb.**  
The Secretary of the Navy announced today the acceptance, effective 1 March 1942, of the application for retirement of Rear Adm. H. E. Kimmel, USN, "without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action."

The Secretary of the Navy announced at the same time that, based upon the findings of the report of the Roberts Commission, he had directed the preparation of charges for the trial by court-martial of Rear Admiral Kimmel, alleging dereliction of duty. The Secretary of the Navy made it clear, however, that the trial upon these charges would not be held until such time as the public interest and safety would permit.

**War Department, No. 126, 28 Feb.**  
**Philippine Theater:** Fighting has lessened in Bataan, with operations limited to relatively minor patrol skirmishes. General MacArthur's troops are holding advance positions taken during the last few days of combat. The forward elements of our troops are holding a line which extends from slightly north of Abucay on Manila Bay across the Bataan Peninsula to a point on the China Sea midway between Bagac and Moron.  
The Japanese are still holding their main battle positions.

**Navy Department, No. 48, 28 Feb.**  
**Far East:** On 27 Feb. a major action occurred in which combined Dutch, British, Australian and United States naval forces engaged a much larger enemy force of combatant vessels covering forty transports attempting a landing on the north coast of Java.

From fragmentary reports received in the Navy Department American naval forces par-

ticipating in this action consisted of one heavy cruiser and five destroyers.  
A landing on Java by the enemy was not effected.

The Japanese heavy cruiser MOGAMI and three enemy destroyers were put out of action in the attempt. When last seen, enemy transports were retreating to the northward.

None of our vessels suffered heavy damage in the initial phase of this battle for Java, and our forces are still intact despite the overwhelming superiority in numbers of the enemy naval forces.

Further action can be expected in this area. Reports from U. S. submarines operating in the Far East are as follows:

On 23 Feb. two torpedo hits were effected on one large ship of the enemy.

On 24 Feb. two torpedo hits were effected on one large enemy auxiliary vessel.

On 25 Feb. one torpedo hit was effected on an enemy transport and one torpedo hit on a type unknown.

In addition, date unknown, one of our submarines registered a torpedo hit on an enemy transport.

All of these ships of the enemy are believed sunk.

**War Department, No. 128, 1 March**  
**Philippine Theater:** There was a lull in the fighting in Bataan, with General MacArthur's troops holding the advance positions gained in their recent attack. The enemy made no effort to counter-attack. A period of positional warfare seems indicated.

In Northern Luzon a small detachment of American and Philippine troops operating in the mountains, has forced the enemy to evacuate the Abra Valley from Cervantes to Bangued.

The Honorable Manuel L. Queson, President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, has issued the following proclamation from his temporary capital, somewhere in the Philippines:

Almost three months have passed since the enemy first ravaged our sacred soil. At the cost of many lives and immeasurable human suffering, we have been resisting his advance with all our might. He has taken our capital and occupied several of our provinces, but we are neither beaten nor subdued. Our spirit of resistance and our will to victory remain undaunted.

Our soldiers in the field and the civilians behind the lines are animated by one determination and one aim—to fight the invaders until death and to expel him from our land. We have suffered much and will suffer more.

(Continued on Next Page)

## The Navy wants 'em tough!

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## Official U. S. War Communiques

(Continued from Preceding Page)

We will meet the enemy again and again on many battlefields. He will find us ready to defend bitterly every inch of our territory.

For the last month, the enemy has failed to make any advance. Every attack he has launched against us has been repulsed and his losses have been mounting every day. Our men are resolute and confident. Under the leadership of General MacArthur they are valiantly overwhelming odds, despite the initial attack of the enemy. Our allies on other fronts are also doing their part.

We have suffered reverses, but we have begun to achieve victories. The United Nations, compelled at first to be on the defensive, are now seizing the initiative on several fronts. The fall of Singapore has been compensated by the victories at Macassar Strait, Gilbert and Marshall Islands, and around the waters of Bait. The bolt hurled by the enemy is fast spending its force. The tide is turning, and it will not be long, I trust, before the tremendous military might of America fully goes into action in this part of the world.

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Already the gallantry of our soldiers has aroused the admiration of the whole world. The steadfast loyalty of our civilian population has likewise been highly commended everywhere. The most glorious chapter in the history of our country is being written in Bataan and Corregidor on the epic stand of our armies. In thus shedding our blood for justice and liberty, we have ennobled our race and won the respect of mankind. In a sense, therefore, our sacrifices have already been rewarded, for we have proved our loyalty to America and have merited the admiration of the world. I trust that we will continue proving ourselves worthy of our fathers and of the great boon of liberty which has been the objective of our age-old aspiration.

Our Government and the Government of the United States have been doing everything within their power to relieve suffering and distress among civilians, particularly among the families of officers and soldiers of our armed forces in the field. Shortly after the outbreak of the war, the Government of the United States released the sum of twenty million pesos to be spent by the Philippine Government for civilian defense and relief. A few days ago, General MacArthur, as further evidence of his abiding faith in and affection for the Filipino people, approved the transfer to the Philippine Treasury of the sum of ten million pesos to be spent by the Commonwealth Government for public relief and civilian defense.

This money comes from the appropriation made by Congress under the Philippine Civilian Defense Act. I propose to spend this amount to improve in every way possible living conditions among the civilian population in the unoccupied areas. If it were possible to extend this relief to our people living in the occupied areas, I would only be too glad to do so, for I know that those people deserve every possible assistance from their Government. Obviously, however, it will be impracticable to take such action now. Nevertheless, I wish to assure the loyal people of Manila and other areas under enemy control that their Government will extend to them all the assistance that they may require after the enemy shall have been driven away from their midst.

Special attention will be given to the families of soldiers and civilians who have been killed or incapacitated and to those who have been wounded by the action of the enemy. Everything possible will be done to minister to the needs of these people who are sacrificing so much for the welfare and freedom of their countrymen.

The Civilian Emergency Administrations in the different provinces will be the agencies charged with the duty of carrying out the relief program that has been adopted.

I urge every Filipino to be of good cheer, to have faith in the patriotism and valor of our soldiers in the field, but above all, to trust America and our great and beloved leader—President Roosevelt.

The United Nations will win this war. America is too great and too powerful to be vanquished in this conflict. I know she will not fail us!

(Signed) Manuel L. Quezon,  
President of the Philippines.

Attest: Manuel Roxas,  
Acting Secretary to the President.

**War Department, No. 130, 2 March**  
Philippine Theater: There were practically no ground operations in Bataan during the past twenty-four hours.

Enemy air activities were confined to some local bombing raids behind our lines. No damage was inflicted. Among the enemy aircraft participating in the bombing were three two-engine planes with unusual markings. They were painted black, with white crosses on the wings. They may have been German-built planes, some of which Japan is believed to have had in reserve.

**War Department, No. 131, 2 March**  
Philippine Theater: General MacArthur has sent to the War Department the following message which he has received from the leaders of the Moros in the Province of Lanao on the Island of Mindanao, pledging allegiance to the President of the United States and impacable resistance to the Japanese invaders:

"We the undersigned leaders of Lanao Moros request you to inform General MacArthur, Commanding General of all military forces in the Philippines, and through him the President of the United States that we have consulted together and agreed without any exception that we will fight with all our strength against the Japanese and other enemies of the United States and Philippine Government. We recognize that the present conflict is a great emergency where all men of character must stand together united. We agree to avoid politics or struggle for personal advantage, to stop personal quarrels which disrupt the unity of the Moro Community. We will disregard differences in religion between Christian, Filipino, Mohammedan or Pagan, but will fight together as one people for a greater purpose to destroy the enemy of good government. We place ourselves under command of the military commander and will obey his orders. To all of this we have sworn upon the Koran to hold

our lives forfeit in the fulfillment of this purpose to fight the Japanese and enemies of the United States. We have prepared our bladed weapons because we lack firearms, and with sharp kris, barong, campilan, tabas, and spear, we will attack or defend as ordered.

"We have over 10,000 already sworn upon the Koran and additional fighting men are being sworn every day. We Lanao Moros have fought for many generations; we know how to fight. When we swear upon the Koran we know what it means—which General Wood, our good friend, would know means all out fight and no mercy asked.

"We want you to know, and the President of the United States to know, that we Lanao Moros are loyal and will fight all enemies of the United States. All fighting men of Lanao would like to sign their names but they are too many, so we signed for them:

Senator Sultan S. A. Ramlan Alonto  
All Sultans Lanao,  
Deputy Governors,  
Municipal Mayors and other District officials."

In reply, General MacArthur transmitted to the Moros the following message:

"Please tell the Lanao Moros that no more inspiring or significant incident has occurred in the mighty struggle that now engulfs the world than the magnificent stand they have taken. It covers them with immortal glory and elevates the Moro race to the highest pinnacle of spiritual grandeur. However hard the road, ultimate victory is certain. I have transmitted this message of superb fidelity to the President of the United States."

**Navy Department, No. 49, 2 March**  
Adm. Ernest J. King, USN, Commander in Chief, United States Fleet, made the following statement today:

"I have noted the widespread interest in the press about what the United States Fleets are doing. Did this interest not exist I should be deeply concerned.

"As to the activities of our fleets, the public can count with certainty upon being furnished all information which does not give aid and comfort to the enemy. The traditional title of the Navy as 'The Silent Service' is, however, based on experience and necessity. It will have to be maintained.

"On the other hand I can say, that while no miracles are to be expected, an all-out effort is being made in the unspectacular but vitally essential task of establishing our sea and air communications.

"Appropriate measures are being taken to strengthen the key points of these communications, with a view to developing an offensive, which slowly but surely, will gain scope and power as we gain strength, through the production of aircraft, ships and guns.

"Currently, therefore, the United States Fleets are carrying on with the basic idea to 'Do more than your best with what you've got.' This means to take and make every opportunity to harass and damage the enemy, while building soundly for his ultimate defeat."

**E. J. KING.**  
**War Department, No. 132, 3 March**  
Philippine Theater: There was practically no ground or air activity in Bataan.

The enemy is landing troops at Zamboanga, on the Island of Mindanao, from a convoy of four transports, escorted by a cruiser. The city is in flames.

Japanese naval units, including a cruiser and destroyers, are shelling several ports on different islands of the Philippines. The points being attacked include Cebu City and Argao on the Island of Cebu; Misos, Tolong, Dumaguete and Marica Bong on the Island of Negros; and Bugo on the Island of Mindanao.

**Navy Department, No. 50, 3 March**  
Atlantic Area: The USS Jacob Jones, a World War destroyer, was sunk by an enemy submarine off Cape May, New Jersey, just before dawn on 28 Feb. 1942.

There were only eleven survivors, consisting of nine engine room ratings and two apprentice seamen. Factual information in regard to the circumstances that led to the sinking is sparse because of the lack of deck ratings among the survivors. It has been established, however, that prior to receiving the first torpedo hit, the enemy submarine was not sighted nor was the torpedo.

The first torpedo blew up the bow and apparently killed all the personnel on the bridge as well as the men sleeping in the forward living compartments. The second torpedo, which was fired after the submarine circled ahead of the Jacob Jones, blew up the stern and all the depth charges.

The only survivors, except one man from the after engine room, were in the amidship section when the stern was blown up.

The Commanding Officer of the USS Jacob Jones was Lieutenant Commander H. D. Black, U. S. Navy.

The next of kin of those lost have been notified.

**War Department, No. 133, 4 March**  
Philippine Theater: In a sudden surprise attack, General MacArthur's small air force swept over Subic Bay destroying several Japanese vessels. Among the enemy ships destroyed were one vessel of 10,000 tons, one of 8,000 tons and two motor launches of 100

tons each. In addition, many smaller craft were damaged. Large fires were started on the docks of Olongapo and Grande Island. These were followed by many heavy explosions among enemy stores.

There was practically no ground activity in Bataan.

**War Department, No. 134, 4 March**  
Northern Ireland: The War Department announces that additional United States Army troops have arrived in Northern Ireland.

No information is being made public as to designation of units or their composition and strength, nor as to ports of embarkation, dates of sailing, or other details of the troop movement.

**War Department, No. 135, 4 March**  
Philippine Theater: Further details of the surprise raid on Subic Bay by General MacArthur's air force disclose that a 12,000-ton Japanese vessel was sunk, in addition to the previously announced losses. This brings the total of enemy shipping destroyed in this attack to more than 30,000 tons.

General MacArthur's headquarters staff has compiled some interesting statistics relative to Japanese soldiers held as prisoners of war by our troops.

The average weight of the Japanese prisoner is 125.8 pounds. The average age is 23.9 years. The youngest prisoner is 19 years old, and the oldest 31. The average length of military service of the captives is one and one-half years.

Sixty-five per cent of the prisoners taken belonged to the infantry. Approximately 70 per cent of the prisoners have the equivalent of a grammar school education and about 15 per cent have completed training of high school standard. In the range of occupations, farmers constitute 30 per cent of the prisoners, mechanics and skilled workers 25 per cent, and clerks 20 per cent.

**War Department, No. 136, 5 March**

1. **Philippine Theater:** General MacArthur reports that the three large enemy vessels sunk in Subic Bay by our surprise air attack on 4 March have been identified as transports, loaded with Japanese troops. It is believed that thousands of enemy soldiers were drowned when the vessels sank, or were killed as a result of explosions of ammunition carried on board the ships. None of our aircraft was damaged. It was the first time since the war began that no enemy aircraft was present during an action.

2. **Hawaii:** A single enemy plane dropped several bombs near Honolulu. The missiles were dropped from above the clouds and did no damage. The plane is believed to have come from a Japanese vessel west of the Hawaiian Islands. Unfavorable weather conditions, with poor visibility, hampered the search which was immediately undertaken by our aircraft.

## Fraudulent Enlistment Charges

The House and Senate this week agreed to compromise versions of the bill, S. 1782, and sent the measure to the President.

The measure provides that persons discharged from the Army for fraudulent enlistment shall be furnished transportation home and paid \$10 to prevent possible destitution of the men.

A House amendment provided that honorable discharges be issued, but the conferees on the measure struck out this clause, holding that it would entitle persons with only a month or two of service to pension and other benefits.

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FLORIDA LOUISIANA RED CYPRESS CO  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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Leather equipment looks better, feels better and lasts longer when treated with LEXOL. Easy and quick to use, will not catch dirt, takes any polish. Sold by leather goods stores, post exchanges, or write us.  
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## United States Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md.—Following is a list of the star members of the classes of 1943 and 1944:

Class of 1943 (Present First Class)			
This is the class standing for members of this class for three (3) years of the course (period ending 19 Dec. 1941).			
*25 A. L. Adkins	*42 W. McK. Pardee		
*12 J. C. Aller	*50 W. T. Peach, 3d		
*15 S. N. Anastasion	*6 M. C. Phillips		
*5 V. K. Atkins	*38 L. H. Rathbun, Jr.		
*56 R. A. Belden			
*51 W. A. Budding, Jr.	*47 F. J. Reh		
	*1 W. R. Riblett		
*26 C. T. Cooper, 3d	*41 W. H. P. Robertson		
*30 R. W. DuBorg			
*47 P. F. Erkenbrack	*13 L. R. Scherer, Jr.		
*18 P. D. Fiesler	*54 J. J. Schmidt		
*11 C. T. Froscher	*39 L. H. Sell		
*53 C. W. Gates, Jr.	*22 D. W. Sencenbaugh		
*55 M. C. Gregory			
*44 J. S. Griffin	*18 J. T. Shepherd		
*55 H. H. Halsten, Jr.	*30 S. W. W. Shor		
	*49 R. P. Smith		
*29 W. M. Harnish	*10 R. E. Stark		
*24 A. R. Hersch, Jr.	*23 R. W. Stetcher		
*2 L. R. Heselton, Jr.	*16 A. D. Struble, Jr.		
	*43 A. J. Vecovli		
*4 C. O. Holmquist	*32 J. E. Volante		
*28 O. F. Keeler, Jr.	*40 J. D. Watson		
*14 R. A. Kirtland	*7 N. E. White		
*52 P. L. Lacy, Jr.	*8 R. S. White, Jr.		
*53 J. H. Lobdell	*21 W. W. Williams		
*9 J. A. Lovington	*36 Halford Woodson		
*31 W. T. Mackie			
*45 T. R. McClellan	*37 R. J. Zoeller		
*46 E. R. Meyer	*27 E. H. Zumwalt, Jr.		
*3 Gregg Mueller			
*19 F. M. Nelson	(Membership, 620)		
*34 A. W. Newlon			

Class of 1944 (Present Third Class)			
This standing is for the Academic Year 1940-41.			
*10 R. E. Adamson, Jr.	*42 F. C. Keeney		
	*52 G. A. Keller, 3d		
*56 Delano Ames, 3d	*30 J. G. Keller		
*49 K. N. Beckman	*43 F. J. G. Kelly, Jr.		
*37 L. E. Benitez	*17 R. W. King		
*18 D. M. Brooks	*27 Walter Kloetzli, Jr.		
*86 J. L. Burke, Jr.			
*76 K. L. Burns	*50 J. L. Knight		
*61 A. T. Capriotti, Jr.	*13 A. B. Klein		
	*68 R. L. J. Long		
*20 R. T. Carr	*84 H. K. Manship		
*57 A. C. Carson	*50 F. W. Mische, Jr.		
*12 W. C. Chapman	*38 L. V. Mowell		
*8 T. J. Christman	*41 W. R. Mullen		
*4 A. L. Cohen	*47 Ragnwald Muller		
*33 L. G. Cole	*30 W. E. Muller		
*72 B. H. Colmery, Jr.	*36 E. D. Napier		
	*35 D. V. Ness		
*26 D. V. Cox	*53 W. A. Patterson, Jr.		
*45 P. W. Crutchfield, Jr.			
	*5 J. D. Plawchan		
*44 David DeHuff	*1 G. D. Prestwich		
*71 W. J. Dixon, Jr.	*67 J. M. Prosser		
*2 A. L. Dodd, Jr.	*69 R. D. Quinn		
*48 E. N. Drake	*63 L. B. Richardson, Jr.		
*51 S. A. Dressin			
*24 G. I. Dumas	*13 C. P. Rozler		
*34 J. V. Dwyer, Jr.	*54 E. B. Salsig		
*25 H. D. Egar	*19 E. C. Sandquist, Jr.		
*58 H. A. Elmsted			
*66 W. N. Fitzpatrick	*27 F. G. Scettino		
	*16 R. E. Secord		
*11 W. F. Gasner	*78 B. F. Seeger		
*62 H. J. Gerdes, Jr.	*6 F. E. Stout, Jr.		
*75 E. H. Gibbons, Jr.	*65 C. S. Swift		
	*20 G. C. Talley, Jr.		
*3 M. I. Glad	*81 E. J. Taylor		
*23 L. G. Graning	*70 A. G. Thalhammer		
*29 B. E. Gustafson	*72 W. W. Upshaw		
*64 G. E. Gyongyos	*46 Albert Van Acker		
*83 J. J. Hancotte, Jr.			
	*60 F. A. Wadsworth		
*82 R. L. Harvey	*40 B. F. Walraven		
*32 P. L. Havenstein	*77 D. A. Webster		
*22 R. A. Hawkins	*55 N. L. Wilky		
*15 J. W. Heints	*59 J. R. Wishinske		
*73 W. A. Helm, Jr.	*74 R. L. Wolf		
*85 J. S. Howell	*7 G. M. Wrocklage		
*9 E. J. Isaac, Jr.	*79 E. J. Zellmer		
*39 G. F. Jubb	(Membership, 851)		

### Naval Reserve Courses

The Navy Department has announced designation of seven prominent educators as curriculum policy consultants in connection with the vast V-1 program designed to recruit 80,000 men per year, many of whom will be commissioned as officers in the U. S. Naval Reserve, from colleges throughout the country.

The consultants, all of whom are experienced in the field of curricula, are: Robert L. Stearns, president of the University of Colorado; Raymond A. Kent, president of the University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.; Dean C. A. Dell, of Princeton University; Professor E. D. Smith, of Yale University; the Reverend E. V. Stanford, president of Villanova College; Frank L. Bowles, of Columbia University; and Earl McGrath, of the University of Buffalo.

## U. S. COAST GUARD

BY an executive order which redistributed maritime functions, President Roosevelt this week placed under the Coast Guard many functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, whose duties were divided between the Coast Guard and Bureau of Customs. Simultaneously, the President ordered that all training activities of the Maritime Commission are to be placed under the Coast Guard until the termination of the war.

Functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, which operated under the Secretary of Commerce, now turned over to the Coast Guard for execution include those,

"pertaining to approval of plans for the construction, repair, and alteration of vessels; approval of materials, equipment, and appliances; classification of vessels; inspection of vessels and their equipment and appliances; issuance of certificates of inspection, and of permits indicating the approval of vessels for operations which may be hazardous to life or property; administration of load line requirements; enforcement of other provisions for the safety of life and property on vessels; licensing and certifying of officers, pilots, and seamen; suspension and revocation of licenses and certificates; investigation of marine casualties; enforcement of manning requirements, citizenship requirements, and requirements for the mustering and drilling of crews; control of log books; shipment, discharge, protection, and welfare of merchant seamen; enforcement of duties of shipowners and officers after accidents; promulgation and enforcement of rules for lights, signals, speed, steering, sailing, passing, anchorage, movement, and towlines of vessels and lights and signals on bridges; numbering of undocumented vessels; prescription and enforcement of regulations for outfitting and operation of motorboats; licensing of motorboat operators; and regulation of regattas and marine parades."

### Maritime Training

Removal of maritime training activities from the Maritime Commission and their placement under Coast Guard supervision is authorized in Section 5 of the Executive Order which states:

"Those functions of the United States Maritime Commission pertaining to establishing, developing, and operating the United States Maritime Service and the cadet and cadet officer training program; the prescribing of extension and correspondence courses, including the printing, publishing, and purchasing of textbooks, equipment and supplies required for such courses; the examination, inspection, rating, and certification of civilian nautical schools; the furnishing, maintaining, and repairing of vessels for the State Marine or Nautical Schools and administering grants of funds for the support of such schools and the jurisdiction over vessels, apparel, charts, books, and instruments loaned to such schools, are transferred to the Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, to be exercised by him under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of the Navy."

### New Training Station

The Coast Guard Training Station at Curtis Bay, Md., was activated this week under the command of Comdr. J. P. Murray, USCG. Activation of the new training station, with a capacity of 2,000 men, both recruits and advanced trainees, follows closely the activation last month of the 3,500 capacity Manhattan Beach Training Station, whose commander is Capt. G. U. Stewart, USCG.

Coast Guard Headquarters this week dispatched to Senior Coast Guard Officers in all Naval Districts instructions concerning the extension of the Civilian Payroll Savings Plan for purchase of Defense Bonds. Whereas previously only civilian employees at Coast Guard Headquarters were included in the plan, whereby volunteer allotments are made by employees for the purchase of Defense Bonds, this plan has now been expanded to include civilian employees in the field. Meanwhile, Coast Guard officials are drafting plans to include military personnel under the Payroll Savings Plan. It is expected that these last plans will be put into effect about 1 April. The Coast Guard's Defense Bond campaign is part of the larger Navy campaign, which has been extended to all units of the Naval establishment.

### Welfare Activities

Capt. Chester Jones, USCG, has been appointed District Director, officials of

the Washington, D. C., unit of the Coast Guard welfare. Lt. Reed Hinnant will act as Captain Jones' assistant.

Speaking to members at a recent meeting of the Coast Guard Welfare unit, Rear Adm. T. M. Malloy announced that \$25,000 has been dispatched by the Navy Relief Society to Honolulu. He emphasized that any money spent for the relief of Coast Guard personnel would be reimbursed to the Navy Relief from Coast Guard Welfare funds.

Coast Guard Headquarters this week released the names of those now enrolled in the Coast Guard Reserve Training Course at the Academy, New London, Conn. These prospective officers will take a three to four months training course, after which they will be commissioned as ensigns in the Coast Guard Reserve to serve for the duration. All are college graduates.

Jas. V. Alea, Jr.

Jack Albert

Donald G. Allen

Louis J. Alocco

Geo. R. Ambler, Jr.

John N. Anderson

Edmund L. Arthur

Chas. B. Aycock

Bernard A. Bailey

William W. Barr

Philip L. Bean

Victor G. Beaudet

John H. Bentley

Paul A. Berst

Frank N. Blen

Elwood O. Blix

Edw. L. Bolesserce

Budd B. Bornhoft

Gerhard W. Bosholt

Carl H. Bottume

Robert S. Bray

Edw. W. Brouder

Carl A. Brown

Walter J. Browning

John G. Bryson

Oliver W. Busch

John M. Butler, Jr.

Edwin S. Campbell

Jos. E. Carpenter

George E. Caswell

Chas. E. Chamberlain

Jos. A. Clark, Jr.

Ronald H. Cohen

Wm. J. Collis

Wm. J. Condon

Jos. A. Cooper

Edw. F. Cotter

Stanislaus P. Cowley

John I. Crews

Wm. W. Crosby

Robt. C. Dalton

Walter Dasplit, Jr.

Malvin T. Davidson

James V. DeBergh

Tyson Dines, Jr.

Jas. F. Donahue, Jr.

Murray D. Drucker

John J. Dunleavy

Eugene H. Dyer

John W. Elscendath

William J. Ellis

John E. Enis

Jos. Entzminger

Ralph H. Feddersen

Jas. F. Finley, Jr.

Robert E. Foley

Richard E. Forbes

Jack E. Forrester

Paul F. Foye

Martin C. Franich, Jr.

Harold Z. Gallant

Grady R. Galloway

David A. Gelber

John S. Glascock

Lester Gorsline

Clarence E. Griffin

George M. Griffith

James E. Hall

Harry H. Ham, Jr.

V. T. Harford, Jr.

Howard T. Harstad

Stuart P. Harwood

Carroll O. Hoffmann

George H. Hoidler

Coit T. Hendley, Jr.

James E. Hendry

Francis D. Heyward

Frank W. Hickson, Jr.

Robt. M. Hilton

Kermit W. Hodgins

Edward R. Holden

John M. Holland, Jr.

Herbert L. Holloway

Edward M. Horton

Joseph J. Howard

Arthur C. Hoene, Jr.

Paul J. Hribar

Eugene F. Hugh

Raymond E. Hughes

Wm. F. Hunnewell

Brooks K. Johnson

Wayne P. Johnson

Walter W. Jones

Jos. L. Joseph

Robt. F. Keeler

John F. Kelleher

Frederick J. Keller

Farwell Kenly

Edmund J. Kenny

George O. Kephart

Kenneth D. Killmar

Howard E. Kimball

George H. Kinder

Robt. H. Koerner

G. P. Kretschmar

Chilton Latham

Edwin M. Lavitt

Richard H. Lester

Harold A. Levin

John D. Ligon

Carl R. Lindenberg

Wm. C. Lombard

Frank M. Lusk

Jos. J. Lyman

John J. Macdonis

A. N. Macerate, Jr.

Theo. Maddux, Jr.

Jos. K. Malo

W. O. Mangum, Jr.

Ray G. Manning

Harold V. Marcus

Eugene T. Mathews

J. F. McCarthy, Jr.

Francis J. McGee

Herbert S. McIntyre

Fred. S. McVeigh

Daniel C. Mella

Daniel J. Mella

Herbert J. Merriek

H. J. Meriensotto

Robt. D. Miller

Thomas D. Miller

Hamilton F. Moore

Irwin A. Moreskine

Douglas M. Mott

A. A. Mulligan, Jr.

Hubert W. Nelson

John G. Nicholson

John M. Nixon  
Juston R. Noetzel  
Nicholas C. Norell  
George W. Oberat  
Clifford B. Pace  
Harlan L. Paine, Jr.  
Raymond C. Palmer  
Wm. S. Parrish  
William H. Perrott  
Raymond J. Perry  
Braden Pillow  
Edmund L. Pincoffs  
Horace F. Porter  
John J. Quinn  
Bruce A. Randall  
John F. Ray  
Edw. D. Rebucci  
Jacob D. Robertshaw  
Ranger Rogers  
Carl H. Roscoe  
Henry H. Rhyne  
Clement J. Roulier  
Vaughn E. Salsbury  
Leonard W. Scheel  
Jos. A. Schenk, Jr.  
James E. Shaw  
Francis A. Shelton  
Alvin W. Shutzer  
C. E. Singletary

Frank R. Slaughter  
Tromer R. Smith  
Jacob E. Snyder  
Wm. E. Stevens  
John L. Stewart  
E. L. Stockton, Jr.  
Frederick G. Stoye  
Henry F. Strother  
Richard E. Struble  
John F. Summer  
Robt. M. Templeton  
Cornelius E. Thomas  
James Thomas  
Clifford A. Thorpe, Jr.  
Henry H. Tomlin, II  
Paul C. Vining  
Arend Vyn, Jr.  
George E. Wagley  
Philip Wagner  
Stanley G. Walker  
W. S. Wallace, Jr.  
David N. Warren  
Evert F. Warren, Dr.  
Francis W. Whalen  
Harold A. Wilkins  
Thos. G. Willis, Jr.  
Chas. H. Wright  
Jas. D. Wright  
Thos. J. Wright

**Increase Mrs. Chaffee's Pension**  
The House Committee on Invalid Pensions has recommended approval of legislation, H.R. 5018, to increase the pension of Mrs. Ethel H. Chaffee, widow of the late Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, from \$28 to \$100 a month.

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Sherry\*  
Rhine  
Muscatel\*  
Port\*  
Sweet Catawba\*  
Claret  
Burgundy  
Pale Dry Sherry\*  
\*10 to 21% Alc. by Vol.

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**S**ECRETARY of the Navy Knox has been joined by Mrs. Knox, who returned to Washington Monday evening after spending several weeks in Pinehurst, N. C., where she enjoyed days in the open, riding horse back or walking over the woodland trails.

She and Secretary Knox have an apartment at Wardman Park Hotel.

Lt. Col. R. E. Rosecrans, USMC, and Mrs. Rosecrans entertained at cocktails at their quarters at the Marine Barracks a few days ago. Lt. Gen. Thomas Holcomb, Commandant of the Corps, being among the guests. Mrs. Holcomb is making a series of visits in Florida.

Mrs. John Potts, wife of Col. Potts, commanding officer at the Marine Barracks, is in Southport, Conn., spending some time at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edgebert Marsh.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson will entertain guests at dinner tonight.

Lt. Comdr. Junius Spencer Morgan, USNR, and Mrs. Vincent Astor, as leaders of the committee for the Madison Square Garden show for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, promise an event not to be missed. Lt. Comdr. John T. Tuttle, Jr., USNR, Lt. Comdr. John J. Bergen, USNR, Lt. Comdr. John H. Auerbach, USNR, and Lt. Comdr. Walter Winchell, USNR, are others on the general committee.

Mrs. Astor has among others associated with her, her sister, the bride of Mr. John Hay Whitney, who was the former Mrs. James Roosevelt, jr.

The show will take place Tuesday evening, 10 March. Already Mrs. Astor's committee has raised more than \$80,000 for the benefit by the sale of tickets, etc.

Another benefit took place Tuesday, the Navy League-Norway war relief benefit at the Centre Theatre, with Rear Adm. Lamar R. Leahy, and Mrs. Leahy, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Luke McNamee representing the United States, as guests of honor.

Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway were honorary chairman and occupied the royal loge with Col. and Mme. Nils R. Ostgaard. The Norwegian Minister and Mme. de Morgenstjerne were also present, as were Lt. Col. A. J. Dahl, Capt. Kristian Ostby and

## SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

Commodore Per Askim, air and naval attaches of the Norwegian Legation.

The color guard was formed by a detachment of U. S. Marines, and all five naval services—Air Force, Merchant Marine, Coast Guard, Marine Corps and the Navy were represented.

Midshipmen aboard the USS *Prairie State* will be the guests of honor at a dance to be given at Pierre's, 21 March, the young men in training on the ship anchored in the Hudson, being the cause of a new order, one reorganizing the Post-Debutante Assemblies, a series of dances which have been extremely popular among former debutantes and their friends. The departure in honor of the Midshipmen will enlarge the personnel, as each, subscribing debutante will take her own escort and will have as special guest the navy man. Another such event, the Spring Dance is scheduled for 11 April.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Norman A. Costello are temporarily located at the Kennedy Warren, occupying her mother's apartment, the latter, Mrs. George S. Simonds, being at West Point visiting her other daughter, Mrs. William Ryan. Lt. Col. and Mrs. Costello expect to remain in town till 1 June and then move over into Virginia.

Brig. Gen. William N. Haskell, having returned to Washington for duty with the War Department, he and Mrs. Haskell are at Wardman Park until they find a house, and are being extensively entertained by their many welcoming friends. They have come to the Capital after a period of duty in New York preceded by many tours of duty all over the world.

Capt. and Mrs. James J. O'Hara were in Washington for a few days last week, en route to Watertown, N. Y., Captain O'Hara having been assigned to the Armored Forces at Pine Camp. They visited while in Washington, his mother, Mrs. William H. Cowles in Reservoir Road. Mrs. O'Hara is the former Eleanor Harding, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. F. Harding.

Col. and Mrs. Francis H. Burr, USA-Ret., after a three months motor trip to Florida and along the Atlantic Coast and after a five weeks' stay at a Washington Hotel, are now comfortably located at 5402 Edgemoor Lane, Bethesda, Md. Colonel Burr was formerly the Recruiting Officer at Pittsburgh, Pa., and retired from active duty 31 January.

Mrs. Wilfred J. Clearman, State Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau, D. C., D. A. R., will give an illustrated talk on "Sulgrave Manor" at a meeting of the Army and Navy Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, at the Army and Navy Club in this city Monday, 9 March, at 2:00 P. M. A luncheon for members and guests will precede the meeting. Mrs. Hubert E. Paddock, will preside.

Among guests registered at the Thayer-West Point Hotel during the week of 15 Feb. were: Nelson Barclift, Ft. Jay, N. Y.; Gen. and Mrs. L. McD. Silvester and Edward Silvester, Camp Polk, Ia.; Col. and Mrs. W. T. Hamilton, Ft. Knox, Ky.; Mrs. Warwick B. Stablon, Ft. Devens; Col. and Mrs. F. E. Davis, Baltimore; Col. and Mrs. H. B. Cheadle, 1st Division; Mrs. E. T. Sherburne, (wife of Col. Sherburne), Ft. Devens, Mass.

Capt. Robert Henderson, USN-Ret., reported recently for active duty in the office of Public Relations, Navy Department. Captain Henderson heads the Industrial Incentive Section.

Mrs. Henderson has since joined Captain Henderson and they have taken an apartment at the Stoneleigh Courts.



MISS MARTHA LEE UPSHUR whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Charles Austin Pritchard, USNR, will take place today 7 Mar. at Norfolk, Va. Miss Upshur is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Littleton Upshur of Norfolk, Va.

### Weddings and Engagements

Maj. Gen. Philip Houston Torrey, USMC, and Mrs. Torrey announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Rebecca Britton Torrey to Capt. Neil Ross MacIntyre USMC. Miss Torrey is the great-granddaughter of William Henry Trescot of South Carolina, the granddaughter of Mrs. Stephen Barnwell Trescot of Washington, D. C. and the late Col. and Mrs. Zerah W. Torrey, USA. Captain MacIntyre is the son of Mr. John Malcolm MacIntyre of La Jolla, Calif. He was commissioned in the Marine Corps in 1937 following his graduation from the University of California where he was a member of the Scabbard and Blade society and the Theta Upsilon Omega fraternity. The wedding is tentatively planned to take place early in April.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Finkenstaedt announce the engagement of their daughter, Lita, to Ens. Charles Whitney Price, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Price, Louisville, Ky. Miss Finkenstaedt is of Washington's "Cave Dweller" set, a niece of Mrs. Harold Walker. Her schools were Miss Porter's and the French School of New York. She is a member of the Junior League. Ensign Price is an alumnus of the University of Virginia, 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Ecker announce the engagement of their daughter, Dana Jane Ecker, to Lt. George L. Hicks, son of Col. George L. Hicks, Ret., and Mrs. Hicks, of Cambridge, Md.

Miss Ecker is now attending Randolph Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, where she is a member of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority. Lt. Hicks is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy, class of '41, and is now stationed at Foster Field, Tex.

Col. and Mrs. Hicks have been residing in Cambridge since 1935. Two of Colonel Hicks' brothers, Adm. T. H. Hicks, USN-Ret., and Capt. C. G. Hicks, USMC-Ret., also make their home in Cambridge.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Jerome Grigg Harris of Ft. Benning, Ga., announce the engagement of their daughter Elizabeth F. to Capt. Hubert E. Strange. Miss Harris was graduated from Nazareth Academy, Nazareth, Ky., and attended Saint Mary College, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Captain Strange is the son of Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Strange of Loogootee, Ind. He was graduated from St. Louis University High School, and The United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., class

of 1938. The wedding will take place in the early Spring.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marlon Louise Waterhouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph C. Waterhouse of Larchmont, N. Y., to Aviation Cadet Herbert William Scott, Jr., now training at Brook's Field, Texas, after graduating at the University of Missouri. He expects to be commissioned this month. Miss Waterhouse attended Lasell Junior College at Auburndale, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. William Armstrong Rowley of Larchmont have announced the engagement of their daughter, Elizabeth Schuyler, to Ens. Herbert Melville Dowsett, Jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Dowsett of Honolulu and New York.

Miss Rowley attended Miss Payson's School in Westchester and graduated from the Mamaroneck School in '39.

Her maternal ancestors included James West of Long Crediton who came to Philadelphia in 1688. From his shipways came the first sailing vessel constructed in Philadelphia, for William Penn. She is also descended from Col. Peter Schuyler, and Gen. John Armstrong who was on the staff of Gen. Washington. She is also a direct descendant of Robert Livingston, first Lord of Livingston Manor who came to this country from Scotland in 1673.

Ensign Dowsett attended the Fountain Valley Preparatory School in Colorado Springs, graduating in '36. From Harvard he graduated in 1940 with degree of a Bachelor of Science. He is a member of the Hasty Pudding-Institute of 1770, and the Speaker's Club. He went to Pensacola Naval Air Station in '40 and was the following year designated a naval aviator. His mother's family was instrumental in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, and he is a direct descendant of Capt. John Dowsett of Kent, England who sailed a fleet of ships to Hawaii and established the family there in 1785. His grandfather, John McKibben Dowsett married Wilhelmina Widemann, whose father, Wilhelm Widemann, established the first sugar plantations in the Islands.

The wedding is planned for this spring.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Zahnleiter of West Hartford, Conn. announce the marriage of their daughter, Virginia, to Mr. Jonathan Kearsley Sterling on Monday, 23 Feb., at eight o'clock in the evening in Hagerstown, Md. The ceremony was witnessed by Mr. Sterling's sister, Mrs. John

(Continued on Next Page)

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## Posts and Stations

## WEST POINT, N. Y.

5 March 1942

The Corps of Cadets celebrated "Hundredth Night" this week end, the annual ceremony which signifies one hundred days until graduation. The Dialectic Society sponsored the show, which was written, directed and acted by cadets. The show this year is called, "Tea Furlie."

There are two dances held for the cadets this week. Lt. Col. Robert L. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor with Cadet John A. Ryan, Jr., received the guests at the First Class Hop, at Cullum Memorial Hall. The Second and Third Class Hop was held at the South Gymnasium.

The Julliard Symphony Orchestra will give a concert here Sunday afternoon at the War Department Theater under the auspices of the United States Military Academy Band.

Mr. Burke Boyce of Wall's Gate, N. Y., author of "The Perilous Night," will give a lecture at the General Meeting of the West Point Woman's Club on Tuesday, 10 March.

The Pan Hellenic Club of West Point will hold its monthly meeting Tuesday at the Officer's Club. The hostesses for the luncheon will be Mrs. Robert L. Kraft and Mrs. Kenneth F. Dawalt.

Miss Lucia Hedge of Boston, Mass., an undergraduate at Bryn Mawr, is here this week end as the guest of Col. Oscar J. Gatchell and Mrs. Gatchell. Miss Ann Gatchell, a student at St. Mary's School, in Peekskill is passing this week end with her parents.

Maj. Harvey W. Wilkinson departed last Saturday for duty in Washington. Mrs. Wilkinson will visit Major Wilkinson's mother, Mrs. Norris Wilkinson of Delaware City, Del., for a month, and then will go to Louisville, Ky. where she will be the guest of her mother, Mrs. James Kintner, until she rejoins Major Wilkinson in Washington in June.

Col. and Mrs. Christian A. Schwarzwaelder have as guests this week end Miss Adelaide DeViney and Miss Nancy Strickler, of Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Charles T. Tench, enroute from Fort Devens, Mass. to Kansas, was here for several days last week as the guest of Capt. and Mrs. William R. Smith.

Miss Betty Ralston of Washington is here visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Robert H. Booth.

## ANNAPOLIS, MD.

3 March 1942

Rear Adm. and Mrs. John R. Beardall have as their guests for the week-end Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway, and their children, the Princesses Astrid and Ragnhild. They were accompanied by Colonel and Mrs. Ostgaard and Commodore Askin, Norwegian Naval Attache. The party toured the Naval Academy grounds and attended the sports on Saturday afternoon. A dinner was given in their honor Saturday night at the Superintendent's quarters, after which they attended the Masqueraders Show in Mahan Hall.

Mrs. Charles Walsh, wife of Lt. Comdr. Walsh, has returned to her home at Edgewater after a visit to Boston where she christened the new destroyer, named for her grandfather, Cap. John Guest, a naval hero of the Civil War.

A Dutch treat party was given at the Officers' Club last Sunday evening. Those present were Comdr. and Mrs. James M. Doyle, Mrs. Mason Porter Cusachs, Mr. George Bingley, Mrs. John Quackenbos, Mrs. William R. Sayles, Mrs. George Simpson, Mrs. Morden Rigg, Comdr. Duncan C. Walton, Mrs. Richard Baldwin, Colonel Harold Wirgman and Comdr. Wokcott E. Hall.

Admiral James M. Minter and Mrs. Minter will leave Annapolis shortly. They will be succeeded by Capt. and Mrs. Beverly Pollard, who will occupy the same house on Porter Road.

Mrs. D. W. Davis, wife of Lt. Comdr. Davis, USNR, recently left for Los Angeles, Calif., where she will visit her mother and daughter for several months.

Capt. and Mrs. Humbert W. Ziroll of Porter Road are staying in Palm Beach and Miami for a short time following the recent illness of Capt. Ziroll.

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Miss Ann Mahoney, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney, and Miss Isabelle Sprague, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Sprague of Norfolk, Va., were the guests for the week-end of Miss Mary Thomson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl J. Thomson.

On Friday last, Col. and Mrs. James G. Taylor entertained at their home, "The Hedges" in Eastport, in honor of Miss Barbara Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent H. Godfrey, whose marriage to Lt. Dudley H. Adams took place in the Naval Academy last Saturday afternoon.

## LONG BEACH, CALIF.

1 March 1942

At a tea given by Mrs. J. C. McGovern, wife of Major McGovern, in her North Hobart Boulevard home, Los Angeles, the honor guest was Mrs. Vicente Lim of Manila, wife of General Lim of the Philippine Army and chief of staff to General Douglas MacArthur.

Mrs. Lim and her younger children are residing at 904 West 35th Street, Los Angeles, while Eulalia, 8 years old, is receiving care at the Orthopedic Hospital after having had infantile paralysis. The other children with her are Patricia and 3-year-old Maria Pilar Lim. Roberto is a soldier in the Philippine Army.

Mrs. Ralph E. Spake, wife of Colonel Spake, commanding officer of the Ferrying Command at Long Beach, sponsored Tuesday afternoon the initial luncheon in the attractive clubhouse at the Municipal Airport. A large number of wives of Ferrying Command officers attended the party, which is to be followed by many similar affairs, some of which will feature musicales or other types of programs. The U-shaped table was bright with fragrant flowers in red, white and blue. The next luncheon is slated for 10 March. It is planned to use the clubhouse for many evening events, in which men off duty will participate with their wives.

For the Officers' Wives Clubs monthly luncheon Tuesday in the Army and Navy Club, the hostess chairman will be Mrs. Francis C. Hertzog, who will have as assistants Meses. Glenn Fuqua, J. R. Topper, Ralph M. Wilson, Francis E. Brown, John Laffan and Charles W. Roland. Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, jr., is president of the club.

Mrs. Herbert L. Barbour, wife of Commander Barbour (MC), is the new president of Doctors' Wives Club. She has just motored to San Francisco for an indefinite stay. Nadine Barbour, a college student, is to join her mother at the El Cajon Hotel for her Easter vacation.

## NORFOLK, VA.

5 March 1942

Weddings of Navy officers continue to occupy first place on the list of late winter social events. Indeed, entertaining as formerly engaged the interest of the Navy personnel, has been relegated to the pre-war period, and the parties being given now are confined to those for brides-to-be, pre-nuptial gatherings and very occasionally for officers and their wives who are being sent to other stations.

Recent weddings and those to be solemnized in the near future include those of Miss Patricia Elizabeth Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William James Gilbert, to Lt. (jg) Frank William Evans, jr., USNR, which will take place next month. Miss Gilbert received her A.B. degree from Randolph-Macon Woman's College in 1940, did graduate work later at Scarritt College in Nashville and since then has been connected with the Norfolk County Department of Public Welfare. Lieutenant Evans was graduated from the Georgia School of Technology, is a member of Theta Chi fraternity. He was called into active service in the Navy last June.

A military wedding of much interest here took place Friday night at Ft. Meade, Md., when Miss Elizabeth Brown Weis daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Weis of Baltimore became the bride of Capt. James Green Martin, 4th, FA, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Green Martin of Norfolk.

The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the 11th Field Artillery by Chaplain Treadwell Davidson. Lt. Harry B. Vesey of Norfolk was Captain Martin's best man. Following the wedding there was a large reception at the Officers' Club after which Captain and Mrs. Martin left for a brief wedding trip.

The marriage of Miss Beatrice Anne Chapman, daughter of Mrs. Harry C. Chapman and the late Mr. Chapman of this city, to Lt. Charles Randolph Thomas, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Randolph Thomas of Alexandria and nephew of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thomas of this city, took place Saturday afternoon in the Church of the Ascension with the Rev. John F. Ward officiating. The bride attended Mary Washington College and Lieutenant Thomas is a graduate of the Citadel South Carolina Military College in the class of 1940.

Miss Martha Lee Upshur, whose marriage to Lt. (jg) Charles Pritchard, USNR, will be an interesting event of next Saturday, together with her fiancé is being honored at a number of colorful pre-nuptial parties.

## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

F. Farra, jr., of Washington, D. C., his niece, Miss Nancy S. Farra and a few friends. Mr. Sterling is a son of Colonel and Mrs. Sterling who are now living in Clearwater, Fla. Mr. Sterling is associated with the Fairchild Aircraft Corporation of Hagerstown, Md., where he and Mrs. Sterling will make their home. No invitations were issued.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Vance W. Batchelor announce the marriage of their daughter, Ellen Margaret to Ira B. Richards, jr., Lieutenant, 8th Cavalry, Ft. Bliss.

Miss Batchelor attended the University of New Mexico and is a member of Chi Omega sorority.

Lieutenant Richards attended the University of Arizona and is a member of Kappa Sigma, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, and Sigma Delta Pi.

The wedding took place at 3:30 p.m. Saturday, 31 Jan., in the First Cavalry Brigade Chapel.

Capt. Grover C. Brandt, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Brandt, of Pass Christian, Miss., announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie Elaine, to Mr. Arvid Rulen Anderson of Cape Cod, Mass.

Miss Brandt was graduated from Harrison, Stone, Jackson Junior College at Perkinston, Miss. Attended Strayer's Business College and Corcoran Art School in Washington, D. C., and is now attending George Washington University.

Mr. Anderson is a graduate of George Washington University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Mrs. Robert Wheelwright of Wilmington, Del., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Elsie du Pont Meeds, to Lt. John Edward Flaherty, USMC. Miss Meeds is the daughter of Mr. Hollyday S. Meeds, jr., and granddaughter of the late U. S. Senator Coleman du Pont and Mrs. du Pont. She attended Sweet Briar and graduated from Finch Junior College.

Lieutenant Flaherty is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund M. Flaherty of Wilmington, and attended Phillips Exeter Academy and graduated from Yale last year.

In Honolulu Saturday, 28 Feb., Miss Anne Mary Colgate became the wife of Lt. (jg) Richard Carpenter Sutton, USNR, stationed at Pearl Harbor, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. White Sutton of Honolulu. The ceremony was performed by Comdr. Thornton Miller, Chaplain, USN, in the garden of the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Cyril F. Damon.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. Henry Auchinsloss Colgate, and Mrs. Miles Reid of Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Damon gave his niece in marriage, and she wore a gown of ivory duchess satin trimmed with rose point lace which belonged to her great grandmother, Mrs. Henry B. Auchinsloss. Her veil, shirred tulle, was fastened by a pikaki coronet. Butterfly and cattleya orchids with pikaki formed her bouquet.

Mrs. Benjamin Dillingham, and Mrs. Philip Spalding, jr., were the bride's attendants with William Austin as a page.

Mr. Dillingham was best man and ushers were Messrs. Henry C. and E. White Sutton, jr., brothers of the bridegroom; Paul Fagan, jr., Richard Cook, George Brown, jr., and Gordon Damon, cousin of the bride.

The bride was graduated from Shipley School and attended Vassar; and her husband was graduated from Stanford University.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer in Baltimore, this afternoon, Miss Louise Helen Latrobe will be married to Lt. (jg) Robert Webster MacDonald USNR, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Glover Chisholm Trenholm, and a reception will follow the wedding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Trenholm at Ridgewood Road, Roland Park, Baltimore.

Before the candle-lighted altar of the Cathedral of Saint Luke, Ancon, C. Z.,

Miss June Harris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John T. Harris of Quarry Heights, became Mrs. Forbes R. McCreery, jr. The bridegroom Lieutenant McCreery is a lieutenant of Field Artillery and son of Mrs. McCreery and the late Dr. McCreery of New York and Connecticut.

The Right Rev. Harry Beal, Bishop of Panama, assisted by the Very Rev. C. Alfred Voegle, Dean of the Cathedral, tied the nuptial knot.

Miss Diana Edgerton, daughter of Governor and Mrs. Edgerton, and the Misses Ann C. Cleave of Washington, Jean Hamilton of Montclair, N. J., and Jean Tyler, were the attendants.

The best man was Lt. E. A. Raymond, USA, a classmate at Yale of the bridegroom.

Some two hundred guests gathered at the quarters of Colonel and Mrs. Harris for a reception. The bride is a graduate of Goucher College, Baltimore, a Pi Beta Phi, an Army Daughter and a member of the D. A. R.

Ens. Richard H. Freyberg, jr., USNR, claimed as his bride, last Saturday, 28 Feb., Miss Eleanor Barnum, daughter of Mrs. Barnum of Pleasantville, N. Y., and Mr. Charles L. Barnum of New York, the wedding taking place in the Presbyterian Church at Pleasantville, the Rev. Edward Campbell officiating. A reception followed at the "Open Gate." Ensign Freyberg's father is Mr. Freyberg of New York. He was graduated from Syracuse University, while his bride matriculated at Geneva College, in Switzerland. Her father gave her hand in marriage and she wore white chiffon with net veil attached to a Juliet cap of lace, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles K. Barnum, was her matron of honor, and the best man was Mr. George Wiley of New Rochelle.

Mr. and Mrs. Algernon Huston Chandler of Baltimore, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Huston, to Ens. Richard Lormier Campbell, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Guy Campbell, of townson, Md. Miss Chandler was introduced socially at the Bachelors Cotillion in 1940 and Ensign Campbell, a graduate of Gilman Country School and Cornell University, is a Phi Gamma Delta. The marriage is to take place 4 April at the home of the bride with a small reception following.

The engagement of Lt. (jg) Frank William Evans, jr., USNR, and Miss Patricia Elizabeth Gilbert has been announced by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. William James Gilbert, the wedding (Continued on Next Page)

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## Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

planned for 4 April at the Epworth Methodist Church at Norfolk, Va.

Miss Gilbert received her degree of A. B. from Randolph-Macon in 1940 and has done graduate work at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.

Lt. Evans graduated from Georgia School of Technology in '37 is a member of Theta Chi fraternity. He was called to active duty 1 June, 1941. Miss Gilbert's father was with the U. S. Coast Guard for a number of years with headquarters in Baltimore. Mr. Evans' family hails from southern Maryland — Annapolis, St. Marys and Montgomery Counties.

Miss Dorothy Clay Ramspeck, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, was married to Ensign Jarrell Ridley Dunson, Jr., USN, at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church by the Rev. Peter Marshall on Sunday last, some three hundred guests being assembled to witness the nuptials.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore an off-the-shoulder gown of antique ivory satin, the yoke of marquisette studded with pearls. A Dutch cap held her tulle veil and she carried a cascade bouquet of orchids and lilacs.

Her sister, Miss Betty Lynn Ramspeck was her maid of honor, and Miss Martha Dunson, sister of the bride groom, was one of the bridesmaids. Best man was Mr. Bradford Dunson, a brother, and groomsmen were Lewis R. Morgan, Cur-

ran Easley, Lt. Joseph Hutchinson, and John S. Leedy, while the ushers were Representative Sidney Camp, of Georgia; Robert L. Bailey, Thomas Camp, and Senator Richard B. Russell, of Georgia. The couple left for New London, Conn., where the bride groom is stationed.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Frances Brook and Lt. Landon A. Witt, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert M. Witt, has been announced by her mother, Mrs. James S. Brook, the nuptial ceremony taking place on 7 Feb. in St. Luke's Church, Ancon, Canal Zone.

The bride has been employed in the administration building of the Canal Zone, and she has a brother who is a second classman at West Point.

Lieutenant Witt was graduated from the Military Academy, class of 1940 and is now stationed with the Panama coast artillery, 83rd, CA.

Col. and Mrs. Otho Wilder Humphries of the Presidio announce the engagement of their only daughter, Jo Ellen, to Lt. (Jg) James Monroe Hingson, USN.

For three generations the families of the young couple have been friends, both hailing from Alabama, though Miss Humphries and Lieutenant Hingson only met after his graduation from the Naval Academy in '39. The wedding is being planned for the last of this month and will take place in the Chapel at the Presidio.

Miss Ellen Cross, a cousin of the bride-elect will be her maid of honor.

Miss Mildred Bailey, daughter of Brig-

Gen. and Mrs. James L. Bradley, and Miss Patricia Sutherland, daughter of Lt. Col. E. M. Sutherland, will be other attendants, and Miss Harriet Herman, a former classmate at the National Park Seminary with Miss Humphries will also be of the bridal group.

From Ft. Bragg, N. C., Lt. Col. and Mrs. Douglas G. Page announce the marriage of their daughter, Blanche, to Lt. Ernest C. McInnis of the 36th Field Artillery, a unit of the 13th Field Artillery Brigade, on Saturday, 28 Feb. Colonel Page is commanding officer of the 34th Field Artillery Battalion, Ninth Division.

The ceremony was performed in the Post Chapel and a reception in the Post Officers Club immediately followed.

Mrs. McInnis attended Hollins College at Roanoke, Va., and graduated from the University of Texas. Lieutenant McInnis attended Louisiana State University where he received his commission.

The marriage of Miss Barbara Alice Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. Vincent Hubbard Godfrey, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Godfrey, of Southgate Ave., Annapolis, and Lt. Dudley Hale Adams, USN, son of Col. Donald Bennett Adams, USA, and the late Mrs. Adams, took place at 4:30 p.m., Saturday afternoon 28 Feb., in the Naval Academy Chapel. Chaplain William N. Thomas officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white chantilly lace with heart shaped neckline and skirt and train of marquisette, her tulle veil falling from a coronet of seed pearls. She carried a bouquet of white roses, gardenias and sweet peas.

Mrs. Ralph J. Michels of Annapolis, was the matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Cornelia W. Chalkley of Port Washington, L. I., and Gloucester, Va., Miss Olive May Whittington of Merion, Phila., Miss Anne Wyman of Annapolis and Miss Catherine Callahan of Washington, D. C. Miss Sybil Godfrey, sister of the bride, was the flower girl.

Midshipman William C. Godfrey, brother of the bride was the best man. The ushers were Lt. Jesse B. Gay, USN, Ens. H. A. I. Sugg, Ens. Isaac Kidd, Jr., Lt. Leonard Michales, USN, Lt. Warren A. MacLeod, USN, and Ens. George Thackeray Weems, USN. A reception followed at the home of the bride's parents.

In the Turner Field Chapel at Albany, Ga., Miss Boneta Barbara Pratt, daughter of Col. John S. Pratt, USA, and Mrs. Selby Harney Frank, wife of Colonel Frank of Washington, D. C., and granddaughter of the late Gen. and Mrs. Sedgwick Pratt became the bride of Lt. Edward Lindsay Jones, USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Holmes Jones of San Juan, Puerto Rico. Mrs. Pratt gave her daughter in marriage before an altar adorned with white flowers and agleam with candles, while Chaplain Palmer Pierce officiated. Gowned in smoke blue with navy accessories and wearing white orchids, the bride had her sister, Miss Jane Pratt as her only attendant. Lt. Charles C. Lamb was best man and ushers were Lts. William Jenkins and Robert C. Drum, all of the air corps.

Turner Field Officers' Club served as the scene of the reception, and the bridal couple will return to Turner Field for station after a honeymoon jaunt.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. William R. Strihman of Ft. Knox, Ky., announce the engagement of their daughter, June, to Lt. Clifton Parr. The wedding will take place 12 March at the Ft. Knox Chapel.

The engagement of Miss Anne Loraine Todd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle Todd of Matawan, N. J., and Capt. Dwight Ewing Morehead, USA, has been announced by her parents. Miss Todd, a graduate of the Warrenton Country School of Virginia, is a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps. Captain Morehead, son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Morehead of Washington, D. C., was graduated from the School of Engineering, University of Cincinnati, and is now at the tank destroyer tactical and firing centre, Temple, Tex.

The wedding is planned for next month.

Col. Kendall Jordan Fielder, GSC, and Mrs. Fielder, of Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, have announced the marriage of their daughter, May Crichton Fielder, to Lt. Girard Eastman Haven, SC, of Ft. Shafter. The wedding took place on Wednesday, 31 Dec., at three o'clock in the afternoon at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, Colonel Fielder, wore a beige crepe redingote trimmed in brown, with beige hat and accessories. Her flowers were pikake leis and orchids. The matron of honor, Mrs. Clarence A. Langford, of Schofield Barracks, was gowned in powder blue crepe with hat to match.

The best man was Mr. Donald Woodrum, of Honolulu.

Mrs. Haven attended schools in Washington, D. C., and Manila, P. I., and studied in Geneva, Switzerland. She was graduated from the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., in 1938, where she was a member of Alpha Chi Omega social sorority, and Phi Beta Kappa. She received her Master's degree in International Law at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Harvard University, in 1939.

Lieutenant Haven is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Haven of Berkeley, Calif. He made his home in Honolulu after his graduation from the University of California in 1937, until he was called into active duty last year. He is a member of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Haven are at home at 1213-C Alewa Drive, Honolulu, T. H.

## Red Cross and USO

The American Red Cross and United Service Organizations, Inc., issued a joint statement on 2 March defining the services which each organization renders to the nation's armed forces. The statement was signed by Chairman Norman H. Davis of the Red Cross and Harper Sibley, president of the USO.

The statement follows in full text:

1. The American Red Cross under its congressional charter and Army and Navy regulations "furnishes volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of armies in time of war" and "acts in matters of voluntary relief and in accord with the Military and Naval authorities as a medium of communication between the people of the United States of America and their Army and Navy." The Red Cross is responsible for service of this type to organizations and units of the armed forces in garrison or wherever serving on active duty in the field or proceeding in transit as members of an organized body under orders, and for social service and recreational programs in hospitals and for convalescents.

2. The USO is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York with the approval of the President and the Secretaries of War and the Navy representing the joint efforts of The Young Men's Christian Associations, The National Catholic Community Service, The Salvation Army, The Young Women's Christian Associations, The Jewish Welfare Board and The National Travelers Aid Association, to provide services of a religious, social and recreational character for members of the armed forces. The primary responsibility of the USO in its present program is to serve members of the armed forces wherever they may be off duty or on leave. It will respond insofar as possible to requests for such services as shall come from the War and Navy Departments or from commanding officers for the furnishing of entertainment, and equipment for chapels and day rooms.

3. In serving members of the armed forces passing through communities in any means of conveyance, the Red Cross is primarily responsible for serving units and organizations in troop trains, convoys or otherwise, and the USO is primarily responsible for serving individuals and groups, as distinguished from formal troop movements, at railroad, bus stations, terminals and in communities.

4. The activities of the American Red Cross and the USO in all communities will be carried on in close cooperation and consultation locally in a manner that will insure the full use of the resources of both organizations in the interest of the men of the armed forces and their families.

## Marine Corps Promotions

Marine Corps Headquarters announces the temporary promotion of 1st Lt. William E. Bohles to the rank of captain, and at the same time reports that 2nd Lts. William A. Buckley, Charles A. Johnson, Harold Ogden, William J. Gray, and Stephen R. Cochran, Jr., all of whom are on the retired list but now on active duty, have been temporarily advanced to the rank of first lieutenant.

## SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children and members of the services and the Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education.

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Brilliant success in exams. 31 yrs. U. S. ARMY GENERAL: "I chose your school for my son since at both Annapolis and West Point your boys stood best."  
Make up shortages, including new required lab, chemistry, while tutoring for exams.  
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### SEVERN SCHOOL

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2128 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

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- In writing, kindly mention The Journal.



## OBITUARIES

Funeral services for Lt. Gen. James Carson Breckinridge, USMC-Ret., who died on 2 March, were held at his home, Summit Point, W. Va., on 4 March, with a non-military burial following in the family cemetery at Lexington, Ky.

Sixty-four years old at his death, and the first three-star general on the Retired List of the Marine Corps, General Breckinridge is survived by his widow, Mrs. Dorothy Thompson Breckinridge; two sons, James Thompson and John Cabell Breckinridge; a brother and two sisters.

Educated at the University of Tennessee, General Breckinridge was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marines during the Spanish-American War. Following his honorable discharge from the Marine Corps on 1 March 1899, he was appointed a first lieutenant in that branch a month later, was promoted to captain in 1901, major, 1916; lieutenant colonel, 1916; colonel, 1918; brigadier general, 1931, and major general, 1935.

In command of the Marine detachment of the USS Utah, he took part in the capture of Vera Cruz in April 1914. He was commended by the Navy Department for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle.

In 1919 and 1920 he commanded the Fifteenth Regiment, Second Brigade of Marines, in the Dominican Republic. From October, 1920, to May, 1921, he was in command of the Guardia Nacional Dominicana. From August, 1923, to September, 1925, he was in command of the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

For about a year, beginning in October, 1925, General Breckinridge was attached to the USS Seattle as Fleet Marine Officer and Aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Fleet. The following two years he was on duty at the Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., where he served as Chief of Staff and had command of the First Regiment. During that period General Breckinridge was placed in command of the Marine Corps Schools.

From January, 1930, till March, 1932, General Breckinridge commanded the Marine Detachment, American Legation, Peking, China. Later he was detached and ordered back to take the post of Commandant of the Marine Schools at Quantico.

In 1935 he attained the rank of major general and was named commandant of the Department of the Pacific of the Marine Corps. He subsequently commanded the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., and the marine base at Parris Island, S. C., before his retirement on 1 Oct. 1941, when he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant general.

Mrs. John J. Ryan, widow of the late Col. John J. Ryan, USA, died 1 Mar. after a long illness, at the home of her daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Joseph Choate King, in Philadelphia.

Colonel Ryan who died in San Antonio, Tex., last June, had served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, in China and the Philippines and also in the World War I, in the Tenth Cavalry.

Mrs. Ryan, who was born in Detroit, was formerly Miss Julia Ord, daughter of the late Col. Placidus Ord, USA, and Mrs. Julianne Andre Ord. She is survived by her daughter, Mrs. King, a son, Brig. Gen. William Ord Ryan, USAC, in command of Fourth Interceptor Corps on the Pacific Coast, two granddaughters, the Misses Julia and Josephine King, a sister-in-law, Mrs. James Cresap Ord, of Washington, and two nieces and a nephew, Mrs. Edward Schramm of Syracuse, N. Y., Mrs. Ord Alexander of Washington, and Mr. James Ord of San Francisco, Calif.

Mrs. Ryan's funeral will be at St. Mary's Church, San Antonio, Tex., on 7 Mar., and the burial will be at the National Cemetery there.

Maj. Henry Mithoff Butler, USMC-Ret., died at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., on 17 Feb. 1942.

Major Butler was born in Columbus, Ohio, 10 April 1886. He entered the Marine Corps in 1908, and retired in 1936. He served in Panama, Nicaragua, Santo Domingo, Haiti and aboard the USS Florida. He went to France with the Fifth Marines in June 1917. He was awarded the Haitian Campaign Medal, the Victory Medal, and the Marine Corps Expeditionary Medal.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Frances Shubert Butler, two daughters, Miss Francita Butler and Mrs. Guy H. Miller of San Diego, his mother, Mrs. Henrietta M. Butler, and a sister, Mrs. Elsa Durfee, of Columbus, Ohio.

## Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

## Born

**ABBOTT**—Born at Gorgas Hospital, C. Z., 8 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Nathan M. Abbott, a son.

**AUSTIN**—Born at Coronado Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 22 Feb. 1942, to Sgt. and Mrs. Eugene Austin, USMC, twin sons; grandsons of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. M. P. Wilson, USN.

**BEASLEY**—Born at Vanderbilt Hospital, Nashville, Tenn., 1 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. O. B. Beasley, CE, USA, a son, Jere Edward Beasley, grandson of Col. and Mrs. H. T. Wickert, MC, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. D. B. Beasley of Gainesville, Fla.

**BERG**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 26 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Frederick T. Berg, CAC, a son, Roderick Fletcher Berg.

**BLACK**—Born at Riverside Infirmary, Charleston, S. C., 20 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. Black, USMC, a son, Robert Black, grandson of Dr. and Mrs. H. W. de Saussure.

**CAPLES**—Born at Delnos Hospital, St. Charles, Ill., 19 Feb. 1942, to Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Caples III, a daughter Pamela Gunning Caples, granddaughter of Mrs. William Goff and the late Col. William Goff Caples, CE.

**CARTER**—Born at Norfolk General Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 22 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. George H. Carter, a daughter, Ellen Dale Carter.

**CONE**—Born at station hospital, West Point, N. Y., 28 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. John D. Cone, Inf., USA, a son, John Drury Cone, Jr., grandson of Col. and Mrs. J. M. Churchill, Inf., and Mr. and Mrs. U. J. Cone, Pine Bluff, Ark.; great grandson of Maj. Gen. Beaumont B. Buck; great grandson of the late Brig. Gen. Reuben Bernard.

**GLENDY**—Born at the Phillips House, Boston, Mass., to Capt. and Mrs. R. Earle Glendy, MC, USA, a daughter, Elizabeth Margaret Glendy.

**GUNN**—Born at Riverside Hospital, Newport News, Va., 15 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. J. R. Gunn, Jr., AC, USA, a second son, Lawrence Glass Gunn.

**HARTMAN**—Born at old Station Hospital, Ft. Devens, Mass., 28 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Ben M. Hartman, Inf., a son, Arthur Scott Hartman, grandson of Mrs. Viola M. Hartman of Atlanta, Ga., and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sweet of Salt Lake City, Utah.

**LOWENSTERN**—Born at Elizabeth Buxton Hospital, Newport News, Va., 1 March, 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. Sidney Lowenstern, QMC, USA, a son, Burt Harris Lowenstern.

**MENEFEE**—Born at Quantico, Va., 12 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. M. M. Menefee, a son.

**SIMONSEN**—Born at Pensacola Hospital, Pensacola, Fla., 12 Feb. 1942, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Carl D. Simonsen, USN, a daughter, Jean Browne Simonsen, granddaughter of Comdr. and Mrs. Roger F. McCall, USN, and of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Simonsen of Milwaukee, Wis.

**SMITH**—Born at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 18 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. John Victor Smith, USN, a son, Holland McTyelre Smith II, grandson of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Holland McTyelre Smith, USMC, of Quantico, Va. and Capt. and Mrs. William J. Zalesky, MC, USN, of La Jolla, Calif.

**SMITH**—Born at City Hospital, Columbus, Ga., 15 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. D. W. Smith, Inf., a son, Daniel W. Smith, III, grandson of Maj. Gen. F. H. Smith, USA.

**STOUGHTON**—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 2 Feb. 1942, to Capt. and Mrs. Tom R. Stoughton, Jr., Inf., USA, a daughter, Ann Stoughton.

**WELLS**—Born at the Hospital for the Women of Maryland, Baltimore, Md., 25 Feb. 1942, to Maj. and Mrs. Albert Curtis Wells, Jr., OD, USA, a son, Albert Curtis Wells, 3d.

**WILLARD**—Born at Jacksonville, Fla., 20 Feb. 1942, to Lt. and Mrs. C. S. Willard, USN, a daughter, Barbara Louise Willard, granddaughter of the late Col. C. L. Willard, QMC, USA, and Mrs. Willard.

## Married

**ADAMS-GODFREY**—Married at the Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Barbara Alice Godfrey, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vincent Hubbard Godfrey, USN-Ret., to Lt. Dudley Hale Adams, USN, son of Col. Donald Bennett Adams, USA and the late Mrs. Adams.

**ANDERSON-HABICHT**—Married at Elizabeth City, N. C., 4 Mar. 1942, Miss Lorena Roberta Habicht, of Washington, D. C., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Habicht, to Lt. (jg) John Burwick Anderson, USN, son of Col. and Mrs. John B. Anderson of Ft. Monroe, Va.

**BURKE-VAN VLECK**—Married in North

Carolina, 3 Mar. 1942, Miss Nancy Van Vleck, to Ens. Edwin Burke, USN.

**CABAT-MATHIS**—Married at St. Louis, Mo., 16 Feb. 1942, Miss Floy Mathis, to Lt. (jg) Herbert Rich Cabat, USN.

**DAVIS-CHRISTIE**—Married at the Ayer Episcopal Church, 3 Feb. 1942, Miss Alberta Christie, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Albert F. Christie, to Lt. John W. Davis.

**DOYLE-HOOVER**—Married at St. Joseph's Church, Newport, R. I., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Ada Maxine Hoover, to Lt. (jg) Thomas J. Doyle, USN.

**DUNSON-RAMSPACK**—Married at the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., 1 Mar. 1942, Miss Dorothy Clay Ramspeck, daughter of Representative and Mrs. Robert Ramspeck of Georgia, to Ens. Jarrell Ridley Dunson, Jr., USN.

**FREYBERG-BARNUM**—Married at the Presbyterian Church, Pleasantville, N. Y., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Eleanor Barnum, to Ens. Richard H. Freyberg, Jr., USNR.

**GILKESON-GRAHAM**—Married at the Trinity Episcopal Church, Reno, Nev., 17 Feb. 1942, Miss Elizabeth Jenette Graham, to Lt. Fillmore Bolling Gilkeson, USN.

**GROSS-FREEMAN**—Married at Riverside-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., 3 Mar. 1942, Miss Dorothy Freeman, to Ens. Henry McCormick Gross, Jr., USNR.

**HAVEN-FIELDER**—Married at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Honolulu, T. H., 31 Dec. 1941, Miss May Crichton Fielder, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Kendall Jordan Fielder, GSC, of Ft. Shafter, Hawaii, to Lt. Girard Eastman Haven, SC, USA, of Ft. Shafter.

**HENDERSON-ROBINSKI**—Married at the Catholic Naval Chapel, Naval Base, Norfolk, Va., 21 Feb. 1942, Miss Matilda Josephine Robinski, to Lt. James Alexander Henderson, MC, USNR.

**HUTTON-DICKEY**—Married at the Little Church Around the Corner, New York, N. Y., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Jean Livingston Dickey, to Lt. Albert Atkinson Hutton, USMC.

**LANE-BRUN**—Married at Chapel of St. Andrew's, United States Naval Academy Chapel, Annapolis, Md., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Lucille Fagret Brun, daughter of Dr. Lucien Brun of Baltimore, Md., to Lt. Richard Lane, USN.

**LARKIN-FREEMAN**—Married at Trinity Church, Hewlett, L. I., 3 Mar. 1942, Miss Judith Freeman, to Ens. Daniel F. Larkin, Jr., USNR, son of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Larkin, USNR, of Westerly, R. I.

**McADOO-MARKELL**—Married at the Regimental Chapel of the 160th FA, Camp Shelby, Miss., 25 Feb. 1942, Miss Marion Markell, to Lt. Henry M. McAdoo, Jr., USA.

**MacDONALD-LATROBE**—Will be married at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Redeemer this afternoon, 7 Mar. 1942, Miss Louise Helen Latrobe, to Lt. (jg) Robert Webster Macdonald, USNR.

**McCREERY-HARRIS**—Married at the Cathedral of St. Luke, Ancon, C. Z., recently, Miss June Harris, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John T. Harris, to Lt. Forbes R. McCreery, Jr., FA, USA.

**MARTIN-WEIS**—Married at post chapel, Ft. G. G. Meade, Md., recently, Miss Elizabeth Brown Weis, to Capt. James Green Martin, 4th, USA.

**PORTER-KOPERSKI**—Married at St. Mary's Church, Balboa, C. Z., 7 Feb. 1942, Miss Janet Koperski, to Lt. Russell A. Porter, AC, USA.

**POTTER-THOMPSON**—Married at Lynbrook, L. I., 1 Mar. 1942, Miss Ruth Platt Thompson, to Lt. Howard Wieland Potter, Jr., AC, USA.

**RICHARDS-BACHELOR**—Married at the First Cavalry Brigade Chapel, Ft. Bliss, Tex., 31 Jan. 1942, Miss Ellen Margaret Bachelor, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Vance W. Bachelor, to Lt. Ira B. Richards, Jr., Cav., USA.

**SHAFER-NEWTON**—Married at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., 1 Jan. 1942, Miss Alma Lynn Newton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Newton of Auburn, Ala., to Lt. Col. Edwin F. Shaffer, MC, USA.

**SIMS-KLETT**—Married at St. Mary's Chapel of Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 14 Feb. 1942, Miss Mary Ann Klett, to Lt. George Sims, USA.

**STERLING-ZAHNLEITER**—Married at Hagerstown, Md., 23 Feb. 1942, Miss Virginia Zahnleiter of West Hartford, Conn., to Mr. Jonathan Kearsley Sterling, son of Col. and Mrs. E. Kearsley Sterling of Clearwater, Fla.

**SUTTON-COLGATE**—Married at Honolulu, T. H., 28 Feb. 1942, Miss Anne Mary Colgate, to Lt. (jg) Richard Carpenter Sutton, USN.

**THOMPSON-BALES**—Married at Palo Alto, Calif., 1 Mar. 1942, Miss Lenore Bales, to

Lt. Beverly B. Thompson, Jr., AC, USA.

**TYLER-GAY**—Married at Hattiesburg, Miss., 3 Mar. 1942, Miss Louise Bigelow Gay, to Ch. Barrett Langdon Tyler, USA, Camp Shelby, Miss.

**WIGGLESWORTH-WOODFORD**—Married at Scott Field, Ill., 20 Feb. 1942, Miss Geraldine Woodford, to 2nd Lt. Frank L. Wigglesworth, AC, USA.

## Died

**BLACK**—Died 28 Feb. 1942, Lt. Comdr. H. D. Black, USN. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. H. D. Black and the following children, Barbara, Dennis, and David Bruce Black.

**BRECKINRIDGE**—Died at Summit Point, W. Va., 2 Mar. 1942, Lt. Gen. James Carson Breckinridge, USMC-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Dorothy Thompson Breckinridge, and two sons, James Thomson and John Cabell Breckinridge, students at St. James' School, Hagerstown, Md.

**BUTLER**—Died at U. S. Naval Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 17 Feb. 1942, Maj. Henry Mithoff Butler, USMC-Ret. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Frances Shubert Butler, two daughters, Miss Francita Butler, and Mrs. Guy H. Miller of San Diego, Calif.; his mother, Mrs. Henrietta M. Butler, and a sister Mrs. Elsa Durfee of Columbus, Ohio.

**BROWER**—Died at Utica, N. Y., 28 Feb. 1942, Maj. A. Vedder Brower, USA-Ret.

**CARITHERS**—Killed in airplane crash near Dixie, La., 2 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. James S. Carithers, USA, son of A. P. Carithers, of Leland, Miss.

**CROTHERS**—Killed in plane crash near Treasure Island, in San Francisco Bay, Calif., 2 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Roy Crotthers, husband of Mrs. Roy Crotthers.

**DYE**—Died at Fayetteville, N. C., 27 Jan. 1942, Mrs. Oneta Cathery Dye, widow of Lt. Col. John C. Dye, MC-Ret. She is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Lloyd D. McBurney, Aruba, Netherlands West Indies.

**GREEN**—Died on 17 February 1942, Gordon Standish Green, four-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Standish Green, U. S. Naval Reserve Aviation Base, Oakland, Calif., grandson of Mrs. Frances Green of Berkeley, Calif., and Col. Fred M. Green, USA-Ret., and of Mr. and Mrs. Arcl Jones of Ooltie, Ind.

**GODFREY**—Died at Quincy Hospital, Quincy, Mass., 3 Feb. 1942, Col. Charles W. Godfrey, father of Lt. Comdr. Vincent H. Godfrey, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Dorothy Godfrey Wayman of Boston, Mass.

**GRINSTEAD**—Died at Fitzsimmons General Hospital, Denver, Colo., 23 Feb. 1942, Mrs. John B. Grinstead, wife of Maj. John B. Grinstead, Inf., USA.

**HEALY**—Died 18 Feb. 1942, Maj. Charles F. Healy, Inf.-Res.

**KELLY**—Killed in airplane crash, near Dixie, La., 2 Mar. 1942, 2nd Lt. Dewitt H. Kelly, son of John F. Kelly, Eldorado, Okla.

**MARSHALL**—Died recently, Lt. Comdr. Thomas Marshall, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Marshall 1707 Holly St., N. W., Washington, D. C., brother of Henry S. Marshall, 1413 Thirty-fourth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; Miss Mary E. Marshall, 1707 Holly St., N. W., Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jane Baird of Scarsdale, N. Y.; Lt. James P. Marshall, USN; Whitfield H. Marshall, Houston, Tex., and Donald W. Marshall, New York, N. Y.

**RYAN**—Died at Philadelphia, Pa., 1 Mar. 1942, Mrs. John J. Ryan, widow of Col. John J. Ryan, USA, daughter of the late Col. Placidus Ord, granddaughter of the Honorable James Ord, and niece of Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord. She is survived by a son, Brig. Gen. William Ord Ryan, AC, Riverside, Calif.; a daughter, Mrs. Joseph Choate King, York Lynne Manor, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.; wife of Colonel King, Cav., and two granddaughters, Misses Julia and Josephine King.

**VANDERBILT**—Died at Miami, Fla., 1 Mar. 1942, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, 3d. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, his son, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., a daughter, Mrs. Robert Stevens, and two sisters, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, and Countess Szechenyi.

**WILSON**—Died at Ft. Hancock, N. J., 13 Feb. 1942, Mrs. Ralph W. Wilson, wife of Col. Ralph W. Wilson, CAC, and mother of Louise Anne Wilson, age 13.

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### Army Reorganization

(Continued from First Page)

The reorganization follows very closely that of the German Supreme War Command, to which much credit is given for the achievements and success of the Ger-

### For the Attention of Purchasing Officers of the Services and the C. C. C.

The Firms listed below, and carefully selected, have high standing in their respective lines, and deserve consideration. All purchasing officers are respectfully urged to take advantage of the opportunity business with them would offer for the Government.

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man military machine.

One of the announced objectives of the new organization was to give wider autonomy to the Army Air Forces. The reduced General Staff will be composed of 98 officers of which 39 will be air officers. Throughout the organization, the Air Force is placed on a footing equal to that of the Ground Forces. This, it is understood, will be carried to the extent of requiring that when an assistant Chief of Staff is a ground officer his executive must be an air officer, and vice versa. In addition it will retain its own General Staff, will see to experimental development and procurement and will conduct its own schools and training activities. The Air Force Combat Command and the Office Chief of Air Corps have been eliminated as unnecessary links between the Commanding General, Army Air Forces and aviation units.

Administratively, the new organization groups the armed forces into three branches—Air Force, Ground Forces and Services of Supplies—however in all military operations, air or ground, the combined forces will be employed as a single unit under a single commander who will be selected by and responsible to the Chief of Staff.

The smaller General Staff will assist the Chief of Staff in the strategic planning and direction, and in coordinating the activities of the three great commands in order to provide theater commanders with the broad directives and with the means for conducting the actual war operations.

The General Staff will be composed of the same sections—G-1, G-2, G-3, G-4, and the War Plans Division. All the "G's" together will have only 38 officers of which 19 will be Air Corps officers. The War Plans Division, described as a triangular organization, will have a total of 60 members of which 20 will be Ground Force Officers, 20 Services of Supplies, and 20 will be Air Corps officers. The present organization has a total of 500 General Staff officers plus a great number "on duty with" the General Staff Corps.

The offices of the chiefs of Chemical Warfare Service, Corps of Engineers, Adjutant General's Department, Inspector General's Department, Judge Advocate General's Department, Finance, Chaplains, Ordnance, Medical, Signal Corps, Quartermaster, etc., will be maintained under the new organization but will be placed under the Services of Supply. They will receive their procurement directives from the Under Secretary of War, through General Somervell, Chief of the Services of Supplies. All other directives will come from the Chief of Staff.

The reorganization also transfers all functions of the Quartermaster Corps which relate to transportation (except procurement of vehicles) to a separate unit. All other functions of the Quartermaster Corps—namely development and procurement—remain unchanged except as to supervision in the Services of Supply.

Secretary of War Stimson in commenting on the reorganization at his press conference this week said:

"I should say there are two main objectives:

"Where any organization like the Army or War Department goes through a long peace-time period, it is sure to gather crystallized methods—we call it red tape—which slows up its action. This is inconsistent with the war period.

"One of these is that the Chief of Staff and the General Staff are, perforce, driven into a great deal of administrative work instead of being allowed to execute their real function—strategic advisers to the President on the conduct of the War.

"The original purpose of the General Staff was to plan for war. Administrative details use up its time, and on nobody has that burden lain more heavily than on the Chief of Staff. The main object was to lift that burden off the Chief of Staff and the General Staff and to put as much as possible of that burden of administration on other men—subordinates lower than they. For that purpose there has been created three great groups."

The Secretary then described the setting up of the Air Force Command, the Ground Command and the Services of Supply.

"I can say with some satisfaction," the Secretary added, "the caliber of these men (referring to Generals McNair, Arnold, and Somervell) speaks well for the organization."

"The second great objective," he continued, "was to give the Air Corps its proper place and to recognize the real nature of this war—this is very largely an air war—and to put the Air Corps in the position it deserves in light of the functions it will perform. The plan is to create an organization to fight this present war, not past or obsolete wars."

The Secretary then introduced Maj. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, whom he described as one of the "key men who labored for this reorganization." The fact that General McNarney, an air officer, had a large part to do with the reorganization, the Secretary continued, emphasizes the fact that "we mean business" in the realization that air power is a dominant factor in modern warfare.

Assisting General McNarney in the actual preparation of the reorganization plans were Brig. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, Air Officer, and Col. William K. Harrison, Cav.

General McNarney said that the officers of the Chiefs of Field Artillery, Cavalry, Coast Artillery and Infantry, disappear as such. He stated, however, that the officers of those arms would retain their branch designation and wear their insignia.

The Commander of the Ground Forces, General McNarney added, will be located at the Army War College, Washington, D. C., while the Commander of the Air Forces and the Commander of the Services of Supplies will have their headquarters in the War Department Munitions Building.

Officers now on duty with the chiefs of the four ground branches whose officers are abolished, he said, would probably be assigned to various offices in the new organization. Officer personnel for this new organization have not all been determined, but he said that Maj. Gen. Courtney H. Hodges will command the Replacement and School Command, which probably will have its headquarters elsewhere than Washington.

General McNarney said there will be some shifts in the personnel of the branches to be discontinued, occasioned principally by the fact that those officers now engaged in duties relative to the schools will probably be transferred to those schools.

In seeking co-operation and co-ordination, it is quite evident that, with exception of the Navy, the new reorganization plan differs very little from the German war organization.

Primarily the reorganization is a move toward the establishment of one and only one true arm—the armed forces. While it is administratively divided into three groups, the Air Forces, Ground Forces and Services of Supply, nevertheless in actual hostilities all ground and air units will be employed as a single unit—under a single commander responsible to the Chief of Staff.

In future action against the enemy, it appears that this new organization will operate something like this:

The General Staff will study the objective at hand, will decide how many planes and men are needed for the task, and will then direct the Air Forces, the Ground Forces, and the Services of Supply to furnish the men and equipment. These will be turned over to the theater or task force commander who will then be given his directive for the operation. The Air Forces will see to it that men and planes are made available for the task, the Ground Forces will provide their men, and the Services of Supplies will handle the equipment and supplies and see to it that the planes, men and equipment are delivered to the tank force or theater commander. This is identical to that procedure which Germany has been following throughout this war. The guiding principle of unity of command of all our Army forces will be stressed in all future operations.

Doubtless, a great influence in bringing about the new organization was that of the Assistant Secretary, Mr. John J. McCloy. Mr. McCloy, a veteran of the World War, and who, in civil life, spent considerable time in Germany prior to the

actual outbreak of the present war, is an ardent advocate of the abolition of "branch consciousness." Mr. McCloy attributes much of Germany's success to the fact that in all of her planning and operations she has avoided emphasis on the individual arms and services and has stressed the fighting force as a unit. "Branch consciousness" has been studiously avoided, the view taken being that every officer is a officer, not of a particular branch, but of the German army as a whole. Since becoming assistant secretary, Mr. McCloy has held the view that our Army has been placing too much emphasis on the individual arms and that efficiency could be promoted by "soft pedaling" the individual combat arms and emphasizing the combat elements as a whole. The current reorganization, by doing away with the offices of the chiefs of arms, and placing all line officers under a general heading, seems to be a broad step in the direction sought by Mr. McCloy. However, our current move does not go as far as the German organization. It may be that, later, the identity of individuals as officers or enlisted men of specific arms may be abolished and all may become merely personnel of the national army.

The text of the Executive Order ordering the War Department reorganization is as follows:

"Under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved 18 Dec. 1941 (Public Law 354, 77th Congress), and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

"1. The Army of the United States is reorganized to provide under the Chief of Staff a ground force, under a Commanding General, Army Ground Forces; an air force, under a Commanding General, Army Air Forces; and a service of supply command, under a Commanding General, Services of Supply; and such overseas departments, task forces, base commands, defense commands, commands in theaters of operations, and other commands as the Secretary of War may find to be necessary for the national security.

"2. The functions, duties, and powers of the chiefs of the following named branches of the Army of the United States are transferred to the Commanding General, Army Ground Forces: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery Corps (except those relating to procurement, storage, and issue).

"3. The functions, duties, and powers of the Commanding General, General Headquarters Air Force (Air Force Combat Command) and of the Chief of the Air Corps are transferred to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

"4. The functions, duties, and powers of the Chief of Coast Artillery relating to procurement (Continued on Next Page)

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### Service Pay Legislation (Continued from Page 731)

(a) After 27 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,500	\$3,800
Longevity (45 percent)	1,575	1,710
Rental allowance	1,440	1,440
Subsistence	657	756
Total	7,172	7,706

Increase (7.4+ percent) ..... \$ 534

(b) After 24 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,500	\$3,800
Longevity (40 percent)	1,400	1,520
Rental allowance	1,440	1,440
Subsistence	657	756
Total	6,997	7,516

Increase (7.44 percent) ..... \$ 519

(c) After 21 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,500	\$3,800
Longevity (35 percent)	1,225	1,330
Rental allowance	1,440	1,440
Subsistence	657	756
Total	6,822	7,326

Increase (7.4— percent) ..... \$ 504

5. Majors (lieutenant commanders)—  
(Note.—Average captain advances to major after 17 years' service, and major is promoted to lieutenant colonel after 23 years' service; accordingly majors will be found in the 18-21- and 21-24-year-service groups. The 15-18-year group probably will cover most temporary appointments, who now in war receive pay of major, and under S. 2025 would receive pay of major whether temporarily or permanently in that grade.)

(a) After 21 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,000	\$3,300
Longevity (35 percent)	1,050	1,155
Rental allowance	1,200	1,200
Subsistence	657	756
Total	5,907	6,471

Increase (9.5+ percent) ..... \$ 564

(b) After 18 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,000	\$3,300
Longevity (30 percent)	900	990
Rental allowance	1,200	1,200
Subsistence	657	756
Total	5,757	6,306

Increase (9.5+ percent) ..... \$ 549

(c) After 9 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$2,000	\$2,100
Longevity (15 percent)	300	315
Rental allowance	720	720
Subsistence allowance	438	504
Total	3,458	3,819

Increase, dependents (10+ percent) ..... 361

Increase, no dependents (13+ percent) ..... 388

(b) After 6 years' service: Reduce longevity from 15 to 10 percent—subtract \$100 from total under present law, and subtract \$105 from total under S. 2025.

(c) After 3 years' service: Reduce longevity in table 7(a) from 15 to 5 percent—subtract \$200 from total under present law, and subtract \$210 from total under S. 2025.

8. Second lieutenants (ensigns).  
(Note.—Officers remain in this grade only 3 years. No longevity, therefore, accrues. Note also that present law allows no allowances for dependents in first pay period; S. 2025 makes such provision in order to care for married men who come in from Reserves, National Guard, officer-candidate schools, etc. Increased allowances for dependents accrue to men in this grade with 5 years' service—but, as stated before, few stay in this grade more than 3 years.)

	Present	Dependents	No dependents
Base pay	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$1,800
Rental allowance	480	720	540
Subsistence allowance	219	504	252
Total	2,199	3,024	2,592

Increase (44+ percent increase if with dependents, 18+ per-cent increase if single) ..... 925 393

### II. ENLISTED MEN

9. Base pay of enlisted men, all grades.—

Grade	1922 act	Draft Act	Mead amendment <sup>1</sup>	S. 2025	Net increase <sup>2</sup>
7. Private	\$21	\$30	\$40	\$42	\$2
6. Private, first class	30	36	46	48	2
5. Corporal	42	54	64	66	2
4. Sergeant	54	60	70	78	8
3. Staff sergeant	72	72	82	96	14
2. Technical sergeant	84	84	94	114	20
1. Master sergeant	126	126	136	138	2

<sup>1</sup> Shows pay of men with more than 12 months' service.

<sup>2</sup> As compared S. 2025 with pay men with 12 months' service are now receiving.

<sup>3</sup> \$21 per month first 4 months.

<sup>4</sup> Having clause would protect those who were corporals at time S. 2025 became law.

<sup>5</sup> Decrease.

### GENERAL NOTES

(1) Actually, these figures have little practical value. One is no more likely to find a master sergeant, or even a staff sergeant, drawing base pay, than one is to find a colonel drawing \$4,000. However, for the grades, sergeant and below, men may be in those grades on first enlistment, and hence the first four rows of figures do apply.

(2) Privates and privates first class may be specialists (\$3 to \$30 a month additional). However, effective 1 July 1942, technician ratings will be set up in third, fourth, and fifth

(c) After 15 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$3,000	\$3,300
Longevity (25 percent)	750	825
Rental allowance	1,200	1,200
Subsistence	657	756
Total	5,607	6,141

Increase (9.5+ percent) ..... \$ 534

6. Captains (lieutenants, United States Navy).—

(Note.—Average captain advances to major after 17 years' service; average first lieutenant advances to captain after 10 years. Accordingly, 9-12-, 12-15-, and 15-18-year groups will cover permanent captains, and 6-9-year group would cover most temporary captains (permanent first lieutenants).)

(a) After 15 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$2,400	\$2,700
Longevity (25 percent)	600	675
Rental allowance	960	1,080
Subsistence allowance	438	504
Total	4,398	4,959

Increase (about 12.8 percent) ..... \$ 561

(b) After 12 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$2,400	\$2,700
Longevity (20 percent)	480	540
Rental allowance	960	1,080
Subsistence allowance	438	504
Total	4,278	4,821

Increase (12.8— percent) ..... \$ 546

(c) After 9 years' service: Only effect on table 6 (b) directly above is to reduce longevity from 20 to 15 percent—a reduction of \$120 in present pay and allowances, and \$135 from the total shown above for S. 2025.

(d) After 6 years' service: Only effect on table 6 (b) is to reduce longevity from 20 to 10 percent—a reduction of \$240 from total shown for present pay and allowances, and \$270 from total shown for S. 2025.

7. First lieutenants (lieutenants (junior grade)).—

(Note.—Second lieutenants (ensigns) become first lieutenants (lieutenants (junior grade)) after 3 years' service. First lieutenants are promoted to captain after 10 years' service. Accordingly, the 3-6-, 6-9-, 9-12-year service periods would cover all permanent captains, and the 0-3-year period would cover some temporary captains. For purposes of brevity the last period is not shown since no longevity accrues.)

(a) After 9 years' service:

	Present	S. 2025
Base pay	\$2,000	\$2,100
Longevity (15 percent)	300	315
Rental allowance	720	720
Subsistence allowance	438	504
Total	3,458	3,819

Increase, dependents (10+ percent) ..... 361

Increase, no dependents (13+ percent) ..... 388

(b) After 6 years' service: Reduce longevity from 15 to 10 percent—subtract \$100 from total under present law, and subtract \$105 from total under S. 2025.

(c) After 3 years' service: Reduce longevity in table 7(a) from 15 to 5 percent—subtract \$200 from total under present law, and subtract \$210 from total under S. 2025.

8. Second lieutenants (ensigns).  
(Note.—Officers remain in this grade only 3 years. No longevity, therefore, accrues. Note also that present law allows no allowances for dependents in first pay period; S. 2025 makes such provision in order to care for married men who come in from Reserves, National Guard, officer-candidate schools, etc. Increased allowances for dependents accrue to men in this grade with 5 years' service—but, as stated before, few stay in this grade more than 3 years.)

	Present	Dependents	No dependents
Base pay	\$1,500	\$1,800	\$1,800
Rental allowance	480	720	540
Subsistence allowance	219	504	252
Total	2,199	3,024	2,592

Increase (44+ percent increase if with dependents, 18+ per-cent increase if single) ..... 925 393

pay grades. (This in turn will greatly increase number of men drawing corporals' and sergeants' pay. Note p. 5, line 6, of study; also item 11 (d), p. 9; also middle of p. 19.)

10. Career pay of enlisted men, all grades.—  
Note.—S. 2025, if it fails to raise pay of younger men appreciably, definitely does increase pay of career men. This is done by substituting officers' system of longevity for that now used. The officers' plan calls for a 5-percent increase each 3 years; no maximum; men are eligible to retire and usually do retire after 30 years. Accordingly, base pay (table 9 above) may be increased as much as 50 percent (see last column of this table). At present men are increased 10 percent after 4 years, 15 percent after 8, 20 percent after 12, to maximum of 25 percent after 16. (This is under Selective Training and Service Act of 1940. Previously a straight 5-percent increase was granted each 4 years, and men reached maximum of 25 percent after 20 years.)

Column I, below, at present has no value since men with 16 years' service receive \$10 bonus shown in column II. Columns II and III should be compared, as showing how men of comparable service, (15-16 years) will fare under S. 2025. Columns II and IV should be compared to show how men at the end of their Army careers compare in pay, now and under S. 2025.

Grade	1922 act, after 16 years	1922 act after 16 years, and bonus	S. 2025, after 15 years	S. 2025, after 30 years
7. Private	\$37.50	\$47.50	\$52.50	\$63
6. Private first class	45.00	55.00	60.00	72
5. Corporal	67.50	77.50	85.00	90
4. Sergeant	75.00	85.00	97.00	114
3. Staff sergeant	90.00	100.00	120.00	144
2. Technical sergeant	105.00	115.00	142.50	171
1. Master sergeant	157.50	167.50	172.50	207

11. Effect of S. 2025 on the new recruit.—Showing what S. 2025 will mean in dollars to the new recruit during his first 7 years of service, if he receives no promotions, no specialist ratings.

Period	Present	S. 2025	Additional money
0-4 months	\$84	\$108.00	
4-12 months	120	336.00	\$300 first year.
Second year	480	504.00	\$24 second year.
Third year	480	504.00	\$24 third year.
Fourth year	480	529.20	\$49.20.
Fifth year	516	529.20	\$13.20.
Sixth year	516	529.20	\$13.20.
Seventh year	516	554.40	\$38.40.
Total	3,192	3,654	\$462 increase.

### Army Reorganization

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ment, storage, and issue are transferred to the Commanding General, Services of Supply.

"5. Any officers holding offices the functions, duties, and powers of which are transferred by this order shall be reassigned to suitable duties but shall continue to hold their respective offices until vacated.

"6. The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to prescribe such functions, duties, and powers of the commanders of the various forces and commands of the Army of the United States and the agencies of the War Department and to issue from time to time such detailed instructions regarding personnel, funds, records, property, routing of correspondence, and other matters as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this order. Such duties by the Secretary of War are to be performed subject always to the exercise by the President directly through the Chief of Staff of his functions as Commander-in-Chief in relation to strategy, tactics, and operations.

"7. This order shall become effective on 9 Mar. 1942, and shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for six months after the termination thereof.

"The White House, Franklin D. Roosevelt, 28 Feb. 1942."

The text of the War Department announcement follows:

"The Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, announced today a striking revitalization and sweeping reorganization of the entire War Department.

"The present Staff organization provides too cumbersome a procedure for the efficient direction of the tremendous increase of activities in both the internal growth and in the numerous theaters involved.

"During the past year this problem has been under constant study. It has the earnest support of both the Air Staff and the General Staff. The reorganization now being implemented is based securely upon the objective—to win this war. The time has now arrived to put the new organization into effect.

"Accordingly, the President, as Commander in Chief, has approved a redistribution of duties which will, in effect, streamline the War Department and gear it for the enormous problem of organizing, training, arming, supplying, transporting, and providing strategic control to the rapidly growing Army of the United States in this world conflict.

### Outline

"The purpose sought in the reorganization is unity and celerity of control, a broad decentralization of detail, and a more intimate relationship between air and ground fighting. In brief, the reorganization groups Army activities within the continental United States under three heads, a Commander of all Air Forces, a Commander of all Ground Forces, and a Commander of the Services of Supply, the last quite similar to the organization created in France under Gen. James G. Harbord during the last war. It provides two great coordinate fighting arms, air and ground, and relieves them of the distraction and effort required by supply, procurement, and general housekeeping duties, except for experimental

development and procurement peculiar to the Air Forces, which remain with that arm.

"To assist the Chief of Staff of the Army, a small, alert, compact air-ground General Staff will be provided. This Staff will be composed of but a fraction of the present members of the War Department General Staff, about one-half of whom will be from the Air Staff. This small group of experienced air, ground, and supply officers will assist the Chief of Staff in strategic planning and direction, and in coordinating the activities of the three great commands in order to provide theater commanders with the broad directives and with the means of conducting the actual war operations.

"In this manner there will exist in the Zone of the Interior a separate Air Force and a separate Ground Force for the development of equipment and for organization and training. These separate commands will meet in joint air-ground training. The fighting units created by these separate commands will merge into cohesive fighting teams in combat under theater commanders.

"The air command will have its own General Staff and administrative set-up. Its mission is to provide the trained and equipped air units required for both independent air striking and for combined combat operations with the ground forces. It will include all of the air troops in process of organization and training, as well as the special troops to support air operations—aviation engineers, signal, ordnance, quartermaster, medical, and similar supporting units. The special schools for enlisted men, for pilots, and for the various specialists included in all units of the Army Air Forces will be the responsibility of the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. The unrestricted development of air equipment is assured by charging this commander with responsibility for research, design, development, and procurement of all items peculiar to the Air Forces.

"Under this arrangement the Office Chief of Air Corps and also the Air Force Combat Command (GHQ Air Force) have been eliminated as unnecessary links between the Commanding General, Army Air Forces, and aviation units.

"In general, a similar arrangement will apply to the ground forces. In order properly to coordinate the development of ground forces as a balanced combat team, the functions which have heretofore been divided and placed under separate chiefs of Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Coast Artillery are to be regrouped. Functions formerly performed by the last named officer will be grouped under two heads—one for personnel and one for materiel. Each will be the direct responsibility of a single chief, but he will operate through subdivisions representing the various arms, each headed by an outstanding representative of the arm. Through this arrangement, existing duplication and divergencies will be eliminated. The desirable special interest in the development of each particular arm is maintained, but will be much more closely coordinated with the other members of the ground arms team.

"Under the system of air and ground commands, the organization and training of the Air Forces and of the Ground Forces and their fighting technique will be coordinated

(Continued on Next Page)



## FINANCE

## Financial Digest

The Treasury has stirred a hornet's nest in Congress by its proposals for new taxes. The rates recommended for enactment will produce \$9 billions, but, according to the Government's estimates, this still will leave for borrowing some \$40 billions, which future generations must pay. Increasing heavily individual and corporation taxes including excess profits taxes, the Treasury proposal met with a friendly reception from the House Ways and Means Committee, but in the Senate it aroused a great deal of opposition. Senator Taft and others argued that its adoption would mean the stifling of business activity. The Senate Finance Committee, after careful consideration, suggested the immediate enactment of an excise tax measure, separate from the general revenue bill, which would produce \$1.3 billions. It is expected that this will be discussed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, where, under the Constitution, revenue bills must originate. Before tackling the politically perilous tax bill, Congress will wait until after 15 March, when it will learn of the amount of revenue that will be derived from current tax laws.

Because of the dangerous war situation and the needs of the Army and Navy and Air Forces as well as of our Allies, the President gave instructions this week to Director Nelson of the WPB to speed output. In turn, Chairman Nelson ordered all military supply contracts to be placed by negotiation instead of by competitive bidding, and directed that "small business" receive a larger share of war work. From now on, speed of delivery rather than price is to be the controlling factor in the making of new contracts.

Both Price Administrator Henderson and Secretary Ickes, who is Oil Coordinator, are taking steps to eliminate passenger motorizing and to reduce civilian use of oil and gasoline. Mr. Henderson is in favor of fuel rationing and a forty mile speed limit. Mr. Ickes is prepared to take action in the matter of gasoline as soon as he has the recommendations of the Industry. Discussing the rubber situation, Mr. Henderson told the Senate Defense Investigating Committee that not a single pound of crude rubber would be available for new tires or retreads. He estimates the requirements of the United Nations will leave a net deficit of 468,000 tons by the end of 1943, even without new tire production. In view of this situation, he proposes to put an additional 25 per cent cut on all claims for rubber, and this in spite of the fact that on all non-military uses, the allotments have been scaled down from 17,000 to 5,000 tons a month.

## Army Reorganization

(Continued from Preceding Page)

with the development of their weapons and with the lessons learned in actual combat. Their supply in general matters will be provided by the Commander of the S.O.S. Once troops, air or ground, have been selected for active operations or for an overseas garrison, their respective commanders will provide such specialized training as may be necessary prior to their departure. Or they may be assembled as a task force for some special operation when they will train under a designated officer, air, ground, or naval, to pass later to the control of a theater commander. The S.O.S., however, will continue to be responsible for their supply and will provide for their transportation to the theater.

"The Commander of the Services of Supply will relieve the Chief of Staff of a great burden of administrative planning, including budgets, personnel inductions, records, etc. He will control the Corps Area Commanders and all their subsidiary functions.

"The Commanding General of the Services of Supply will, as to procurement and related matters, act under the direction of the Under Secretary of War. Lt. Gen. William S. Knudsen, as Director of Production, in immediate association with the Under Secretary, will continue to perform his present services.

"The General Staff will be responsible for strategic planning, the directives for the Commanders of theaters of operations, and the broad policies governing the tactics, training, and equipment of the armed forces.

"It should be evident from the foregoing

outline that the reorganization is thoroughgoing and complete in its scope. The new machinery provides the Secretary of War and General Marshall as Chief of Staff with the means to delegate the great mass of detail relative to organization, administration and training to responsible commanders. It provides practical autonomy for air and ground except where unity of effort is required as task forces in a theater of operations. It abolishes in one stroke stereotyped or crystallized procedure which has grown up in the process of time under conditions that did not even approach the tremendous task now facing the War Department.

"The Secretary of War announced that the new organization would go into effect on 9 March, under the following commanders:

General Arnold, Commander of the Air Forces.

General McNair, Commander of the Ground Forces.

General Somervell, Commander of Services of Supply.

"The complete details for the reorganization of the War Department General Staff, including assignment of key officials, have not yet received final approval."

## Amend \$21 Base Pay Act

Senator Reynolds, of N. C., this week introduced legislation, S. 2344, which would make the \$21 base pay applicable only to seventh grade men.

The Comptroller General has held that the wording of section 12(a) of the draft act restricts pay of any enlisted man to \$21 during his first four months of service, whether or not he is promoted during that time.

Mr. Stimson pointed out that it is desired to return to American units men serving in foreign armies, and also to organize reserve units of specially qualified enlisted men. These men will be enlisted in grades above private and it is desired that they not be paid \$21 during the first four months.

In a letter to the Congress, Mr. Stimson said:

There is enclosed a draft of a bill "To limit the initial base pay of \$21 per month for enlisted men in the Army and Marine Corps to those of the seventh grade."

In opinions rendered on 28 October 1940 and 7 November 1940, the Comptroller General ruled under section 12(a) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 that the base pay of an enlisted man during the first four months of his enlistment is limited to \$21 even though he is promoted from the seventh (lowest) grade to a higher grade during such period of four months. This also applies to a man inducted into the service as a selectee.

The War Department now contemplates the organization of Reserve Affiliated Units in which will be enlisted persons who are specially trained in certain fields. Obviously, it would be most difficult to induce enlistments of qualified persons, even though they were appointed to grades higher than the seventh grade, because they could not be paid more than \$21 per month for the first four months of service.

In the interests of full cooperation with the armed forces of our allies, the War Department has directed the commanding officers of the United States forces in foreign countries, that they have authority to arrange for the transfer of the United States citizens now serving in the armed forces of our Allies to grades in the United States Army, comparable to those held by such individuals in the armed forces of our Allies. At the present time, representatives of the War and Navy Departments are discussing with Canadian officials, the question of transfer to the Army of the United States of United States citizens serving with the Canadian forces, in order to carry out the plan to transfer such personnel in grade, and pay them accordingly. The proposed amendatory legislation is necessary to induce transfers, in view of the ruling by the Comptroller General.

It is hoped that the legislation will be speedily passed so that we will not lose the obvious and considerable benefit that will inure to our armed forces by the addition of skilled and trained personnel.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this proposed legislation for the consideration of the Congress.

## Confirm Admiral Oldendorf

The Senate this week confirmed Capt. Jesse B. Oldendorf, USN, as temporary rear admiral with rank from 27 Nov. 1941.

## MERCHANT MARINE

## Merchant Marine

In a move which has permitted a three-fold expansion at the Naval Training School, Ft. Scuyler, N. Y., the Maritime Commission Academy of the Atlantic Coast has been moved to the Chrysler estate at Great Neck, L. I. As a result of this transfer, the Navy school, whose last class graduated 117 officers, now has well over 300 newly commissioned Naval Reserve officers undergoing instruction. These are specialists in ordnance, aviation engines, engineering and public relations who receive an intensive six-week training course in naval customs, law, gunnery and leadership before being assigned to regular duties.

Of interest is the fact that at the present time there are over 150 ensigns on active duty with the U. S. Fleet whose commissions came as a result of their Maritime Commission Academy training.

The Maritime Commission Academy at Great Neck, under the command of Lt. Comdr. J. F. Wilson, USNR, now has 200 students. By July, this number will be increased to 800 students, who will be trained by 80 instructors.

Announcement of the award of contracts covering 163 cargo ships, the construction of an additional shipyard in the Portland, Ore., area under existing management, a new yard at Jacksonville, Fla., and the expansion of an existing shipyard at Richmond, Calif., was announced by the Maritime Commission this week. These contracts make a total of 922 merchant ships ordered by the Commission since 6 Jan., when President Roosevelt directed the expansion of America's shipbuilding program.

Under these contracts, 19 new shipways will be constructed, making a total of 169 ways which have been authorized by the Maritime Commission since the inception of the emergency ship construction program about a year ago.

The War Shipping Administration and the British Ministry of War Transportation this week announced creation of the Office of Supervision of Cargo Clearances, effective 9 March, and named Mr. A. A. Alexander and Mr. Thomas Wright to head the new office. All steamship lines operating to South Africa, the Red Sea, Persian Gulf or India are required to submit their export bookings to this Office before confirming their bookings with the shippers.

## Expand USMA Output

The War Department is drafting a bill to increase the number of cadets at the Military Academy by utilizing existing facilities. No plans are on foot either to reduce the length of the course or to expand the physical plant at West Point.

Meanwhile, the House Military Affairs Committee is prepared to act on a number of bills increasing Military Academy enrollment in various ways, and is waiting only a report from the War Department on the ability of the academy to absorb an additional number of cadets.

Members of the committee criticized the department this week for its delay in submitting the information requested, charging that the data were contained in a report of the academy superintendent which presumably was being forwarded through the department.

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## Allotment-Allowance Bills

House Committee action on an allotment-allowance bill for the armed forces, scheduled for last Tuesday, was sidetracked as the Military Affairs Committee debated for two days a strategic material report on copper.

A definite date to take up the measure has not been scheduled.

Under consideration is a bill introduced by Representative Edmiston, of W. Va., which revives the World War system, where the Army deducts \$15 of a man's pay and turns it over to the Veterans' Administration which forwards the allotment, matching it with an allowance which will run from \$15 to \$40, depending on the number of the man's dependents.

The Veterans' Administration has made its comments on the measure and has forwarded them to the War Department, which has in turn added its own criticisms. The recommendations are now in the Bureau of the Budget. Mr. Edmiston has stated that he will suspend his request for action on his bill until the Budget comments.

Meanwhile, Senator Taft, of Ohio, this week introduced legislation, S. 2343, similar to the Edmiston bill.

Discussing his measure on the floor of the Senate, Mr. Taft said, "An increasing number of men who are now being conscripted have dependents. In some sections of the country practically every man being selected by certain draft boards has dependents."

Mr. Taft's bill differs from the Edmiston bill in that it allots half the man's pay instead of \$15. No provision is made for administration of the allotments by the Veterans' Administration. Allowances prescribed in Mr. Taft's bill are, in some case, higher than in the House bill.

## Walter Winchell Criticized

Responding to criticisms that Lt. Comdr. Walter Winchell, USNR, presumably on active duty, is continuing his well-paid broadcasts, Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee told the House this week, "I have advised the Navy Department either to call him to active duty or to disenroll him."

## Status of Promotion

## ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 26 Feb., 1942.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—James H. Johnson, QMC No. 47. Vacancies—Eleven. Senior Lt. Col.—Harry A. Flint, Cav., No. 48.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—John A. MacLaughlin, CWS, No. 226.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Charles S. Stodter, Sig. C., No. 2187 (in the Maj.).

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—Oral G. Willis, Inf., No. 1762 (in the Capt.).

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William R. Stark, AG, No. 2310 (in the 1st Lts.).

## Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. Charles W. Lewis, DC, promoted to Colonel, DC.

Lt. Col. John L. Schock, DC (temp. Col., Army of the United States), promoted to Col., DC.

1st Lt. George H. Parrot, Jr., DC (temp. Capt., Army of the United States), promoted to Capt., DC.

1st Lt. Robert H. Looney, Jr., MC (temp. Capt., Army of the United States), promoted to Capt., MC.

1st Lt. William L. Vogt, MC (temp. Capt., Army of the United States), promoted to Capt., MC.

1st Lt. Jerome D. Textor, MC (temp. Capt., Army of the United States), promoted to Capt., MC.

## Warrant Officers

115 on the eligible list to be Warrant Officers. Appointments have been made through Frank L. Banta.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (White). Appointments have been made through Bert Fetzner.

0 on the eligible list to be Band Leaders (Colored). Appointments have been made through Peter L. Crawford.

8 Warrant Officers discharged for the purpose of accepting active duty as Reserve Corps Officers.

9 Warrant Officers retired 28 Feb., 1942.



### Stresses Need for Offensive

Explaining that "demands for protection within continental United States are piling up in a forbidding manner," General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, in a copy of a letter he had sent to a member of the House of Representatives told Senator Austin, of Vt., late last week that "the time has now come when we must proceed with the business of carrying the war to the enemy and not permitting the greater portion of our armed forces and our valuable materiel to be immobilized within continental United States."

General Marshall stated that "during the first weeks of the war we followed a policy of meeting practically all such appeals because we did have the troops available and it was thought wise to reassure the public in this manner, though this meant the disruption of divisions and, more or less, the cessation of training."

That the "enemy, calculating on public reactions, is undoubtedly employing submarines close inshore for the purpose of restraining our efforts to engage our planes and ground troops so far as practicable, offensively in distant theaters," was the further opinion expressed by the Chief of Staff, who stated that "we must expect isolated air raids of a few planes directed against us for no other purpose than to create a public reaction which will adversely affect the sound military purpose of defending America by engaging and defeating the enemy in theaters distant from our shores."

Concluding his message, General Marshall said, "The American people have the courage and resolution to face the harsh necessities of this desperate struggle if they understand the situation."

### Letters to the Editor

#### Again Reserve Colonels?

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

On 22 Nov., 1941, you printed a letter from a reserve colonel who asked whether he could be called to active duty. On 6 Dec., 1941, you printed a statement from the War Department apparently issued in reply to that letter although it did not answer the question. The War Department stated that the then army of 1,500,000 men did not require all reserve colonels but that they would be called if and when needed. The statement that an army of a million and a half men did not require all qualified colonels in the reserve (stated by the *Reserve Officers Magazine* of November, 1941, to total 475 in number) rather strains one's credulity. Especially when that same army required over 80,000 reserve officers of lower grades as of 30 Nov., 1941.

The War Department stated that half of the reserve colonels were on active duty as of 31 October 1941. Some of the 238 not then on active duty must have been ordered out between then and now. The army is being rapidly increased. Yet today, almost three months after the declaration of war, we are told that although officers of all other grades are ordered out, there are no vacancies at present for the remaining reserve colonels and they cannot even give an approximate date when such vacancies will occur. Even if we take that statement at its face value, there must soon be vacancies.

In the meantime, why can we not be sent to service schools for refresher courses as all of the remaining lieutenant colonels are being sent? There are so few of us that we certainly would not over-tax the school facilities.

Or will it require an act of Congress or a Congressional investigation to get the remaining qualified reserve colonels on active duty in this war?

Over twenty-five years' service. Also waiting.

### Posthumous Award Made

Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding general First Corps Area, this week presented the Distinguished Service Cross to the father of the late 2nd Lt. Gordon H. Sterling, Jr., AC, who was killed at Pearl Harbor in a battle with six Japanese planes which he had attacked. Present also when General Miles pinned the medal on Mr. Sterling were the mother and brother of the hero aviator.

### Must Always Salute

Return to the traditional system of the exchange of military salutes, whereby military personnel must exchange salutes whenever and wherever they meet, was announced by Secretary of War Stimson this week, who stated that a proper salute and its proper recognition have "rightfully been considered one of the insignia of discipline and morale." He said that it represented a "common brotherhood."

Secretary Stimson, explaining the military value of the salute, cited to his press conference this week an experience he had in France in 1918. While traveling across eastern France with other officers, the War Secretary said that he and his party were particularly impressed by the smartness with which a certain American regiment executed its salutes. This regiment, the Secretary told reporters, was the 38th Infantry under the command of Brig. Gen. Ulysses G. McAlexander. The regiment, more widely known as the "Rock of the Marne," was the only regiment mentioned by name in General John J. Pershing's war report. Closing his remarks on the personal experience he had in France with regards to this matter, Secretary Stimson said that efficiency of salute is synonymous with good command.

### Army Mail Facilitated

Explaining that as a morale builder, delivery of mail to troops is second only to food in the opinion of the War Department, Secretary of War Stimson told news reporters at his press conference this week that plans are being devised whereby correspondence to and from soldiers at distant outposts will be photographed on small rolls of film which will be flown to Army bases. Upon arrival of the filmed letters, Army technicians will make photostatic copies which will be given to the soldier to whom the letter is addressed. It is expected that likewise letters from Army personnel on duty overseas will be microfilmed and sent to the United States.

Secretary Stimson explained that this would greatly facilitate the sending and receiving of mail, since it would not be necessary to hold mail waiting for available cargo space aboard vessels. Of course, speed of transmission would be many times faster.

With United States forces occupying bases in every part of the world, the task of delivering mail to them is a tremendous one, a problem which has for several years been under study by War Department and Post Office officials. It is explained that the Army Postal Service, with a staff of 100 officers and 1,000 enlisted men, handles more than 1,000,000 pieces of mail each day. This mail comes from all Army outposts, with the exception of the Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines, where military conditions now prevent the delivery to or receipt of mail.

Stating that misdirection of mail is the reason for most mail being lost, the War Department says that the proper address should include: name and grade of the soldier; serial number if known; complete military organization; and the Army Post Office Number.

### Mysterious Air Bombings

A War Department communique, released on 5 March, reveals that a "single enemy plane dropped several bombs near Honolulu." The announcement said that the missiles were dropped from above the clouds and did no damage. It is believed that the plane came from a Japanese vessel west of the Hawaiian Islands. The War Department said that unfavorable weather conditions hampered the search which was immediately undertaken by our aircraft.

Not released, however, are reports on the operation of the aircraft detectors, and other defense installations which doubtless are in concentrated 24-hour operation in Hawaii.

Coincidentally, Secretary of War Stimson told news reporters this week that there was no further information on the mysterious "enemy" air raid at Los Angeles last week. The War Secretary chided reporters for having quoted him directly as saying there were enemy planes in that area. He reminded them

that at his conference last week he had made clear that the only information he had was in a report which he read to reporters.

### Sulfanilamide for Soldiers

Sulfanilamide, the most effective chemical agent to prevent infection known to modern science, is issued to every American soldier who goes into a theatre of operations, the War Department disclosed this week in an announcement which stated that 12 sulfanilamide tablets have been made a standard addition to the first aid equipment of all troops going into a combat area.

Its success proven in the treatment of those injured at Pearl Harbor, sulfanilamide stems immediate danger of infection and is also curative after infection has set in. With modern warfare forcing troops to take more and more precautions against wound infection while awaiting medical treatment, the use of sulfanilamide tablets is expected to do much to cut down infection rates. It is recalled that in the World War 80 per cent of perforating abdominal wounds proved fatal despite the most advanced therapy of that time. Contrastingly, at Pearl Harbor, virtually all of the abdominal cases which survived shock to undergo operative treatment with sulfanilamide therapy recovered.

### Calendar of Legislation

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

S. 2347. By Sen. Walsh, of Mass. (Also H. R. 6720, by Rep. Vinson, of Ga.) Providing for computation of mileage of Navy, Marine and Coast Guard personnel on the basis of the Army Chief of Finance's Official Mileage Tables.

#### ACTION ON LEGISLATION

H. R. 6328. For relief of certain Army disbursing officers. Reported by Sen. Claims Committee.

H. R. 6536. Changing name of Conduit Rd., D. C., to MacArthur Boulevard. Passed by Senate; signed by President.

S. 2208. Army travel pay act. Passed by Senate.

H. R. 5572. Reimbursing personnel for hurricane damages at Paris Island, S. C., on 11 Aug. 1940. Signed by President.

H. R. 6548. First deficiency bill, 1942. Signed by President.

H. R. 5561. Authorizing transfer of 16 acres of Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown, Va., to Navy for defense houses for naval personnel at Mine Depot. Reported by House Public Lands Comtee.

H. R. 6446. Missing person's act. Sent to President.

S. 1782. Authorizing donation to persons discharged from Army for fraudulent enlistment. Sent to President.

S. 1891. Authorizing \$150 uniform allowance for Army officers. Sent to President.

H. R. 6611. Fifth supplemental national defense appropriations. Sent to President.

S. 2089. Authorizing transfer of 465 acres in Croatan National Forest, N. C., to Navy as part of Neuse River Marine Air Base. Reported by House Agriculture Committee.

H. R. 6623. Making accumulated or accrued annual leave available to federal and District of Columbia employees who enlisted in armed forces. Reported by Senate Civil Service Comtee.

S. 2208. Second War Powers Bill, carrying free postage for armed forces. Passed by House; in conference.

### "Shoot to Kill" Order

Navy men guarding the San Francisco waterfront have been ordered by Twelfth Naval District Headquarters to shoot to kill if regulations are not obeyed. A statement this week called particular attention to regulations providing that the

lights of automobiles approaching sentries at night be extinguished so that the sentry will not be blinded.

"All traffic approaching piers," the Navy announcement said, "must do so with great caution. Sentries have orders to shoot to kill if regulations are disobeyed."

### General Officers Transferred

Maj. Gen. Leonard T. Gerow, former chief of the War Plans Division of the General Staff this week assumed command of the 29th Infantry Division, relieving Brig. Gen. Amos W. W. Woodcock, acting commander, who has been assigned to duty in the Second Corps Area as provost marshal for the district which includes metropolitan New York. General Woodcock had assumed command of the division a month ago when Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord was named to command the Third Corps Area.

### Suggest Possible Successor

Three members of the House of Representatives this week suggested the appointment of Rep. James W. Wadsworth, of N. Y., to succeed Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, in the event of the latter's resignation from his Cabinet post.

Representatives Cox, of Ga., Plumley, of Vt., and May, of Ky., praised Mr. Wadsworth, and said he would be a "worthy successor" to Secretary Stimson. Meanwhile Rep. May, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, rose to praise the "distinguished service" of Secretary Stimson. Rep. May told the House that if the War Secretary's advice had been followed in 1931 when Japan launched an offensive against Manchuria some of the present world trouble might have been mitigated.

### Adm. Kimmel, Gen. Short Retire

The Secretaries of War and Navy simultaneously announced last Saturday the retirement of Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short and Rear Adm. Husband E. Kimmel "without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action."

At the same time, both Secretary Stimson and Secretary Knox announced that "based upon the findings of the report of the Roberts Commission" they had directed the preparation of charges for the trial by court martial against the two officers who were charged with dereliction of duty by the Roberts Commission.

General Short's retirement was made effective 28 Feb. 1942, while Admiral Kimmel's retirement was made effective on 1 March 1942.

The complete text of the two announcements follows:

"The Navy Department issued the following communique:

"The Secretary of the Navy announced today the acceptance, effective 1 March 1942, of the application for retirement of Rear Admiral H. E. Kimmel, U. S. Navy, 'without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action.'

"The Secretary of the Navy announced at the same time that, based upon the finding of the report of the Roberts Commission, he had directed the preparation of charges for the trial by court-martial of Rear Admiral Kimmel, alleging dereliction of duty. The Secretary of the Navy made it clear, however, that the trial upon these charges would not be held until such time as the public interest and safety would permit."

The War Department announcement follows:

"The Secretary of War announced today the acceptance, effective 28 Feb. 1942, of the application for retirement of Major General Walter C. Short 'without condonation of any offense or prejudice to any future disciplinary action.'

"The Secretary of War announced at the same time that, based upon the findings of the report of the Roberts Commission, he had directed the preparation of charges for the trial by court-martial of General Short, alleging dereliction of duty. The Secretary of War made it clear, however, that the trial upon these charges would not be held until such time as the public interest and safety would permit."

### Did You Read—

the following important service stories this week:

New regulations on Army officer candidate schools?

Details on proposed law to place Guard officers and Army, Navy and Marine Reserve officers in higher pay periods if entitled?

Navy launches \$5,000,000 relief fund campaign?

Air Corps establishes intelligence school?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this information from any other source.



### Army Reclassification Changes

In order to transfer machinery of Army reclassification to corps area and department commanders, changes have been made in Army Regulation 605-230, as amended. The new system relieves officers in tactical units from the responsibility of sitting on reclassification boards.

The old wording of paragraph 6 has been tightened by the War Department. Previously, reassignments were authorized "when it appears that such reassignment will result in better performance on the part of the individual." Now reclassification may be made "When a commander considers that an officer of his command is not performing satisfactorily the duties to which he is assigned."

The changes to the regulations follow:

5. Time limit.—An officer may be ordered to appear before a reclassification board at any time without regard to the length of time he has served on active duty.

6. Procedure for reclassification.—a. Initiation of action by lower commanders.—When a commander considers that an officer of his command is not performing satisfactorily the duties to which he is assigned, he may reassign the officer within his command or take the following action and forward without delay to the appropriate regimental, group, or separate unit commander the report and forms enumerated below:

- (1) Prepare recommendation for reclassification board action on Form A (par. 13).

- (2) Report in writing to the regimental, group, or separate unit commander stating over his signature—

- (a) That the officer is not performing satisfactorily the duties to which he is assigned.
- (b) The type assignment the officer is considered qualified to perform (if the unsatisfactory performance of duty is due to misconduct, habits, or traits of character, this statement will be omitted.)

- (3) A special efficiency report for the period involved.

- (4) In cases of Reserve officers, W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 177 (Reserve Officer's Qualification Card) if available will be forwarded. If W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 177 is not available or if the officer is not a Reserve officer, a statement of experience as to the officer concerned covering the following items will be forwarded in its stead:

- (a) Military experience.
- (b) Important civil occupations.
- (c) Schooling, military and civil.
- (d) Linguistic ability.

- (5) A copy of the recommendation and report enumerated in (1) and (3) above will be furnished promptly to the officer concerned.

- b. Initiation of action by regimental, group, separate unit, or higher commander.—If the regimental, group, separate unit, or higher commander initiates the action prescribed in a above he will inform the next higher commander by report in writing and forward the reports and forms as provided in c or d below.

- c. Forwarding of reports (except overseas bases and the Alaska Defense Command).—

- (1) If the officer is serving in the Armored Force or in an air force, army, corps area service command, or department, the regimental, group, or separate unit commander receiving the above report may reassign the officer, or if he or a higher commander initiates the report (b above) he will forward it direct to the Chief of the Armored Force, the air force, army, or corps area commander having jurisdiction over the officer. If the report is initiated by the commandant of a service school on an unassigned officer, or within an exempted unit or installation, it will be forwarded direct to the commanding general of the corps area in which the service school or the exempted unit or installation is located. A report initiated by the commandant of a service school on an assigned officer will be forwarded through the officer's regimental, group, or separate unit commander to the corps area in which his unit is located.

- (2) When such a report reaches the Chief of the Armored Force or the air force or army commander, he may either reassign the officer or refer the case to the commander of the corps area in which the officer is stationed with the request that he be ordered to the reclassification center established in that corps area.

- (3) When reports as enumerated in (1) and (2) above reach a corps area commander, he will take the action prescribed in paragraph 9.

7. Reclassification centers.—a. One reclassification center will be established within the geographical limits of each corps area and department under the jurisdiction of the corps area or department commander.

- b. A reclassification center consists of a reclassification board, a board room, and the necessary clerical personnel, office space, and equipment to enable the preparation of the board proceedings and to conduct the administration incident thereto.

8. Commanders having reclassification jurisdiction.—The commanding generals of corps areas and departments are authorized to ap-

point and to convene reclassification boards, as prescribed hereinafter, and each such commander has reclassification jurisdiction to the extent authorized in these regulations.

9. Duties of commanders having reclassification jurisdiction.—a. The commander having reclassification jurisdiction may—

- (1) Reassign the officer to a position within his jurisdiction; or

- (2) Order the officer to the reclassification center established in his corps area or department, and refer his case to a reclassification board.

- b. In those cases referred to reclassification boards, the authority having reclassification jurisdiction will transmit to the president of the reclassification board—

- (1) A copy of Form A (par. 13) with attached special efficiency report in the case of the officer involved. See paragraph 6a (1) and (3).

- (2) W. D., A. G. O. Form No. 177 or substitute statement. See paragraph 6a (4).

- (3) Depositions and affidavits substantiating recommendation for reclassification in the cases of officers serving in overseas bases and the Alaska Defense Command.

10. Reclassification boards.—a. Number of boards.—Each commander having reclassification jurisdiction will convene a permanent reclassification board in the reclassification center under his control. All boards will function directly under the authority by which convened.

- b. Composition.—Reclassification boards will be composed of not less than five commissioned officers of the Army of the United States, and in addition one or more recorders without vote. Not less than one member of each board will hold appointment in the same component in which the officer being reclassified holds appointment. At least one member will be an officer commissioned in the line of the Army and one will be an officer of the Medical Corps. These boards (except the recorders) so far as practicable will be composed of officers senior in permanent and temporary grade to the officer appearing before the boards.

- c. Procedure.—(1) Except as otherwise prescribed herein, reclassification boards will be governed by the applicable provisions of AR 420-5. The members of the board will be subject to challenge and the board will be sworn.

- (2) An officer appearing before a reclassification board will be permitted counsel of his own selection, provided such counsel is reasonably available, and attends the hearings of the board without expense to the Government.

- (3) A reclassification board is authorized to secure such evidence bearing upon any case as it deems necessary, provided the officer concerned is afforded an opportunity to meet any new facts thus adduced. The board may direct that the officer be examined physically when the evidence indicates that his physical condition may have contributed to military inefficiency.

- (4) The primary duty of a reclassification board is to determine whether the officer appearing before the board has potential value to the Army, with or without additional training, and the type of duty he is capable of performing. If the board determines that such potential value exists, it will recommend the officer's reassignment to duty within his capabilities, or additional training at a special service school or elsewhere, if additional training is deemed advisable; otherwise it will recommend his separation from the service.

- (5) The recommendations of a reclassification board are not limited in any way but will, in general, conform to those enumerated in d below.

- (6) The record of reclassification board proceedings will be given on Form B (par. 14).
- (7) On completion of any case, a reclassification board will forward its proceedings, together with all pertinent records, to the convening authority.

- d. Recommendations.—Reclassification boards will consider the following actions in submitting recommendations:

- (1) Discharge.—Discharge not resulting from physical disability in the case of an officer of a Reserve component of the Army.

- (2) Removal from active list of the Army.—Removal from the active list of the Regular Army under the provisions of the act of 29 July 1941 (sec. II, Bull. No. 23, W. D., 1941) in the case of an officer of the Regular Army.

- (3) Demotion.—As to officers holding temporary higher grade, by discharge from the latter appointment only.

- (4) Reassignment.

- (a) Reassignment to suitable duty within the Armored Force, air force, army, corps area, department, or defense command in which the officer was serving when recommended for reclassification board action. (See par. 11b (1).)

- (b) Reassignment by the War Department in the case of—

1. Unassigned officers.
2. Officers who are assigned to exempted units or installations.

3. Officers assigned to overseas bases directly under the jurisdiction of GHQ.

4. Officers whose capabilities as to type of duty as determined by the board preclude reassignment within the major jurisdiction

### Roll of Honor

Vice Adm. William F. Halsey, Jr., USN, recipient of the Distinguished Service Medal, for "distinguished service in a duty of great responsibility as Commander of the Marshall Raiding Force, United States Pacific Fleet, and especially for his brilliant and audacious attack against the Marshall and Gilbert Islands on January 31, 1942."

The following Far Eastern submarine commanders have been awarded the Navy Cross in recognition of their especially meritorious conduct during actions with the enemy:

Lt. Comdr. C. C. Smith, USN.  
Lt. Comdr. K. C. Hurd, USN.  
Lt. Comdr. M. C. Mumma, Jr., USN.

Lt. Comdr. E. B. McKinney, USN.

Lt. J. C. Dempsey, USN.  
Lt. W. G. Chapple, USN.

Yeoman Third Class Eugene Walworth, USN, advanced one rating for his actions aboard the USS Oglala, minesweeper lost at Pearl Harbor, 7 Dec. "Walworth knew what was expected of him and performed his duties efficiently and showed very good initiative," says the commendation.

Lt. Edward H. O'Hare, USN, who personally shot down six Japanese bombers during recent action in the Gilbert Islands area. This feat represents the greatest number of planes credited any one American pilot in any single action during the war.

in which they were serving when recommended for reclassification board action.

5. Officers for whom additional training at a service school or elsewhere is recommended by the board.

- (c) When reassignment under (a) and (b) above is recommended, the character of duty must be specified.

- (5) Demotion and reassignment.—Combination of (3) and (4) above.

- (6) Observation and treatment in an Army hospital.—When this action is recommended, it will include a recommendation for subsequent action if the officer is found physically and mentally capable of performing the duties of his office.

- (7) Other suitable action.

11. Action by convening and higher authority.—a. The recommendation of a reclassification board becomes effective upon approval thereof by the convening authority, except that in those cases in which the board or the convening authority recommends discharge, demotion, removal from the active list of the Regular Army, or reassignment by the War Department, the complete record will be forwarded to The Adjutant General for final action.

- b. (1) When reassignment is recommended under paragraph 10d (4) (a) and the convening authority approves the recommendation, the officer concerned will be given an assignment by the convening authority. If the officer was serving in the Armored Force, an air force, an army, or an overseas base operating directly under a defense command when recommended for reclassification board action, the convening authority will ascertain the desires of the commander of such force, army, or defense command with reference to the officer's reassignment and will issue the orders effecting the reassignment in accordance with the recommendation of such commander. However, the officer will not be assigned to duty in a unit or installation under the commander who initially recommended his reclassification, and the type of assignment will adhere as far as practicable to that recommended by the reclassification board.

- (2) In all cases in which an authority other than the War Department takes final action, copies of Form A (par. 13) with attached special efficiency report, and a copy of the proceedings of the reclassification board with the action thereon of the convening authority will be transmitted to The Adjutant General for use in connection with the classification of officers.

### Assigned to Infantry School

Col. George H. Weems, who was four times cited for gallantry in action during the World War, has been assigned to duty as assistant commandant of the Infantry School, Ft. Benning, Ga., the War Department announced yesterday. Colonel Weems had formerly been on duty with

the Fourth Motorized Division at Camp Gordon, Augusta, Ga.

### Resigns State Defense Position

Declaring that "under present conditions I can be of no assistance either to you or to the State," Brig. Gen. Richard P. Williams, USMC-Ret., has resigned his position as Secretary for Defense of New Jersey. In accepting General Williams' resignation, Governor Charles Edison, formerly Secretary of the Navy, said, "I wish the public knew the full story of your hard and capable work on defense problems of the state and of the trivialities, selfishness, obstinacy and partisanship which impeded your efforts." Governor Edison told General Williams that "your counsel on matters of military training and civil defense organization was consistently sound, even if not often followed."

Acknowledging the resignation request Governor Edison asked General Williams to remain in office until 1 April in order to complete basic organizing tasks of the war work program in New Jersey. The governor emphasized in his letter that unfounded criticism of General Williams in the State legislature resulted in a trying situation, where cooperation was made impossible. Governor Edison said, "I will be faced with a hard task to find another man with training and understanding as broad as your own to take over your duties."

Commenting on the resignation of General Williams, the Trenton Evening Times states, "To a Marine officer trained and disciplined in the unquestioning performance of duty this must indeed have been a painful administrative experience. The wonder of it is that General Williams was able to condone the political wrangling and interference as long as he did."

### Rate Navy Pilots

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the importance of "correction and clarification of the lighter-than-air personnel situation" by creating "the designation of naval aviation pilot (airship)."

He said, "It is believed that the designation referred to above would have the important advantage of insuring intact maintenance of a nucleus of highly experienced lighter-than-air men. It would at the same time offer a reward for superior ability and as such would be a morale factor of great value. Primarily however, it would provide a supplementary supply of a limited number of non-rigid airship pilots from enlisted sources instead of having to depend entirely upon the already highly taxed commissioned ranks."

Stating that his proposed bill had Budget Bureau approval, Mr. Knox explained that, if it was passed and those qualified under it were rated as pilots, cost would be about \$130,000.

Text of the proposed measure follows: Be it enacted, etc., That paragraphs 1 and 2 of section 3 of the Act of 24 June 1926, as hereby amended to read as follows:

Par. 1. That hereafter when the term "naval aviator" is used in this Act or any other Act it shall mean any commissioned officer or warrant line officer of the Navy or Marine Corps who has successfully completed the course prescribed by competent authority for naval aviators and who has been or may hereafter be designated or appointed a naval aviator by competent authority and who has flown alone in a, or as first pilot of a dual control, heavier than air craft not less than 75 hours and who has flown in heavier-than-air craft a total of not less than 200 hours or who has been in the air, under training in airships not less than 150 hours and successfully completed the course prescribed by competent authority.

Par. 2. That hereafter when the term "aviation pilot" is used in this act or any other act it shall mean any enlisted man in the Navy or Marine Corps who has successfully completed the course prescribed for aviation pilots and who has been or may hereafter be designated or appointed an aviation pilot by competent authority and who has flown alone in a, or as first pilot of a dual control, heavier-than-air craft not less than 75 hours and who has flown in heavier-than-air craft a total of not less than 200 or who has been in the air, under training in airships not less than 150 hours and who has flown in lighter-than-air craft a total of not less than 25 hours.

The term pilot shall be construed to mean a naval aviator or an aviation pilot.